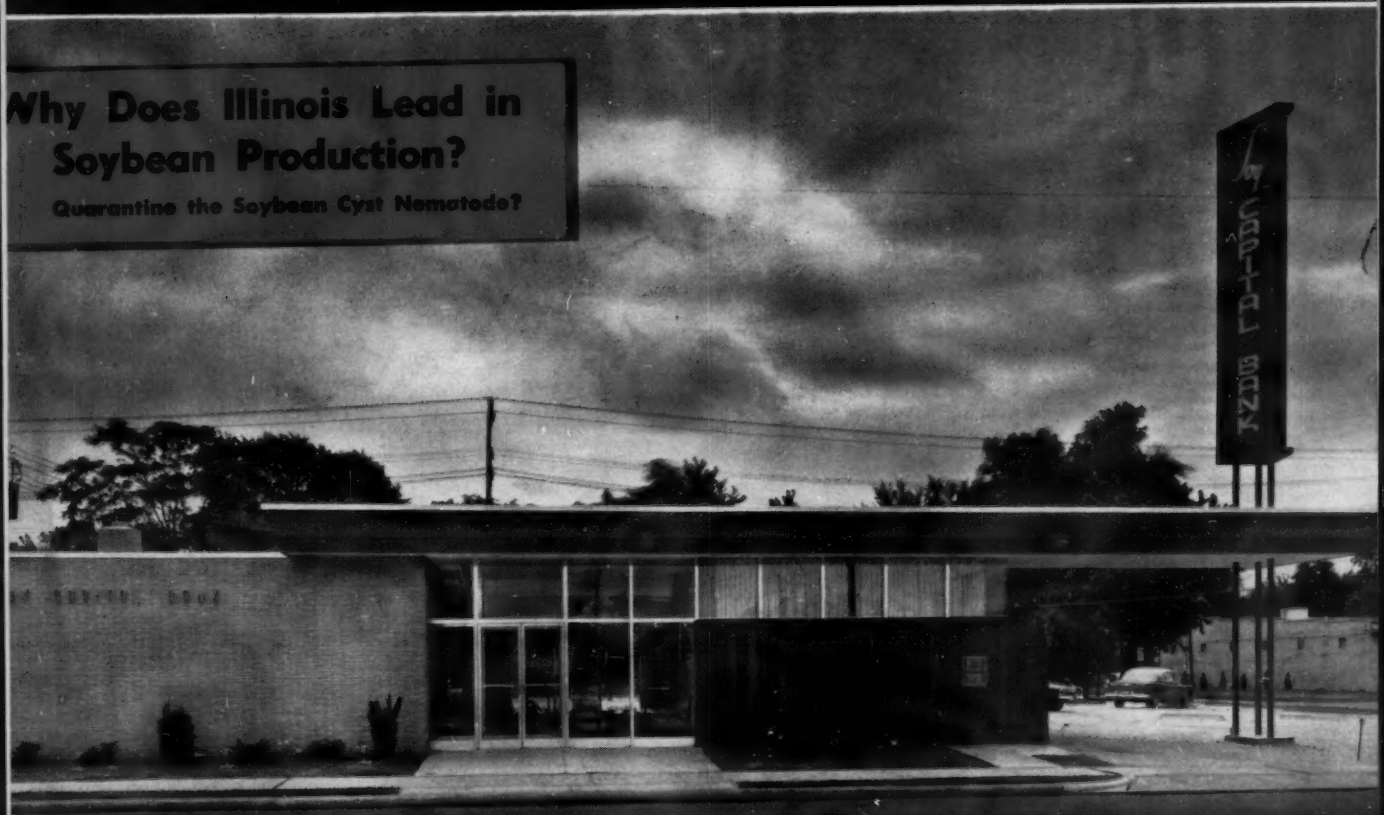
THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Why Does Illinois Lead in Soybean Production?

Quarantine the Soybean Cyst Nematode?



Soy Capital Bank in Decatur, Ill.

FEBRUARY • 1957

VOLUME 17 • NUMBER 4

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THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 17 • February, 1957 • No. 4

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

CAN AVOID SURPLUS TROUBLES Determination of the 1957 support price program on soybeans is being held up in Washington until more is known about the 1957 corn program. When more is known about the intent of Congress on the corn acreage base it is likely an announcement will be made on the '57 soybean support price.

It is a fair assumption that the 1957 level will be below that of 1956—perhaps at about the level of the 1955 program, on which the national average was $2.04 per bushel at the farm. Such a support price assures growers of a reasonable return, will obtain the acreage needed for our domestic and export markets, and does not price soybeans out of competitive markets. There is acute danger that a repeat of the 1956 support price level might bring soybeans in such quantities as to push us beyond the demands of the market—and thus into the surplus position. That we do not want.

We must never forget that soybeans are produced to be consumed—not to be stored. Storage stocks in reasonable quantities are good disaster insurance, but when held in governmental hands serve only to depress markets and bring lower returns to producers.

Let's willingly accept a reasonable 1957 support level—let's keep soybean acreage at little if any above 1956 figures—let's allow ourselves time to assimilate the larger crop before we get ourselves into surplus troubles. It does not seem wise to increase soybean acreage much above the 1956 levels for the coming year.

ANOTHER TRIP TO JAPAN When you read this your editor will be back in Japan reviewing the progress of the first 6 months of active work of the Japanese-American Soybean Institute and negotiating with Japanese trade groups and governmental agencies pertaining to continuation of the work for another 2 years. The monthly columns by Mr. Hayashi in this publication are designed to keep you acquainted with the work being done.

The Japanese-American Soybean Institute is composed of representatives of the American Soybean Association and the five major soybean trade organizations in Japan. It is the operating agency of the Market Development Project being conducted with a combination of Public Law 480 funds (in Japanese yen), funds contributed by the Japanese groups, and funds raised by the American Soybean Association for this purpose.

Objective is to determine the needs and desires of the Japanese market for soybeans, determine how American soybeans can best fill those needs, and do the educational and promotional work designed to hold our present market (Japan is our largest single customer for U. S. soybeans) and enlarge it beyond present levels.

The first phase is now largely completed. The second is being pursued, and the third is being launched. If we are to continue to expand the production of soybeans in the United States we must expand our markets. Japan offers such an opportunity.

U. S. BEANS HIGHEST IN OIL CONTENT The effect of weather on oil content of soybeans is again demonstrating itself this year. Oil yields on 1956 crop soybeans are considerably below the 1955-crop levels. Reports of oil yields as much as 1 pound per bushel less than a year ago have been received with indications that the average yield may run between ¼ and ½ pound per bushel less. Processors, basing their oil sales on last year's oil yield figures, in some cases early this season fell behind in oil deliveries because of the low yields.

THREAT IS SERIOUS AND REAL Finding of the soybean cyst nematode in Tennessee and Missouri poses a serious threat to soybean production throughout the Midwest and Midsouth areas. Not only is it important to the areas in which now located—and the proposed quarantine on those areas will work distinct hardships on producers of soybeans and other commodities in those specific areas— but the threat of spreading to surrounding areas is very real and acute.

Not enough is known about the pest yet to give final answers on control and elimination. But it is known that soybean production may be virtually eliminated in infested areas.

You will hear much more about soybean cyst nematode during coming weeks and months. It is a serious threat, and seems to know no boundaries of soil or climate. It could easily spread over the entire soybean production area. Severe and strenuous measures are necessary now—and we hope USDA officials will take them regardless of handicaps imposed, be they real or imagined. NOW IS THE TIME FOR CONTROL. Small areas are much more easily contained and the pest eradicated than will be true when more widespread. Do not take this threat lightly.

Council Leaders to Japan, Europe

TWO SOYBEAN Council of America officials are making trips to Asia and Europe in February in behalf of soybean market development projects on those continents.

Geo. M. Strayer, the Council's executive director, left Hudson, Iowa, for Japan Feb. 1.

While in Japan, Strayer will review the progress of the soybean market project that has been carried on by the Japanese-American Soybean Institute in that country over the past year. And he will negotiate with Japanese trade groups and governmental agencies for continuation of the project for another 2 years.

He will size up the possibilities of promotional work on the usage of U. S. soybeans in the Japanese diet. Strayer will be gone about a month.

Howard L. Roach, Council president, Plainfield, Iowa, will probably leave for Spain and Italy in February to set up central agencies for soybean market development projects in those countries.

Roach will complete negotiations with three Spanish oilseed trade groups for their cooperation in the project through a central agency in Madrid. And he will work with similar groups in Italy.

Exact date of Roach's departure will depend on completion of project agreements between the Soybean Council and Foreign Agricultural Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture and their approval by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Spanish agreement was submitted to FAS and referred to the Bureau of the Budget late in January. It provides for expenditure of $124,000 for market promotional work for soybean products in Spain during the coming year. Of this amount, $70,000 will come from P. L. 480 funds and $54,000 from the Soybean Council and Spanish trade groups.

Purposes of the Spanish market development project include:

1—Study of problems and possibilities for expanding markets for U. S. soybeans and soybean products in Spain.

2—Technical assistance in the usage of U. S. soybean products in Spain.

3—Sales promotion and public relations programs to be carried out by the Council in cooperation with Spanish industry to expand the market for U. S. soybeans and soybean products.

The Soybean Council will supply a trained oil technician to work with Spanish and Italian government officials, trade people and consumer groups in solving problems connected with the use of U. S. soybean oil in Italian and Spanish foods. He will assist in every way possible to raise the quality of U. S. soybean oil reaching consumers in those countries and thus the acceptability of the product.

* * *

The Soybean Council through its merchandising committee has been working with the international trade fairs branch of FAS and has planned exhibits featuring U. S. soybean oil meal at agricultural fairs at Verona, Palermo and Bari in Italy during coming months. The Council will send a poultry technician and a poultry nutritionist to the Italian fairs.

The Council is also making plans for exhibits of U. S. soybean oil at trade fairs in Barcelona, Spain, and Cologne, Germany.

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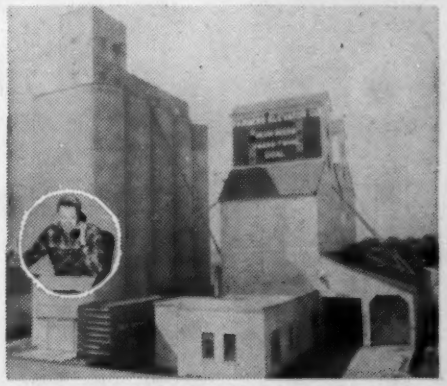

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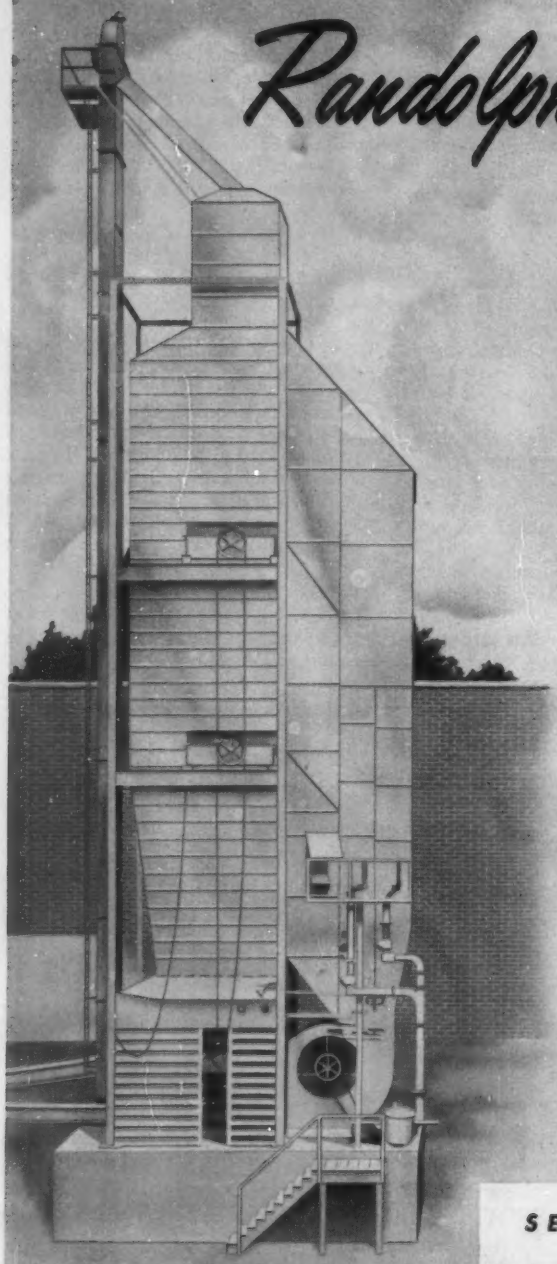

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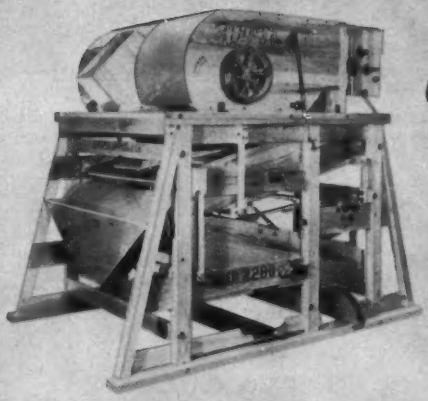
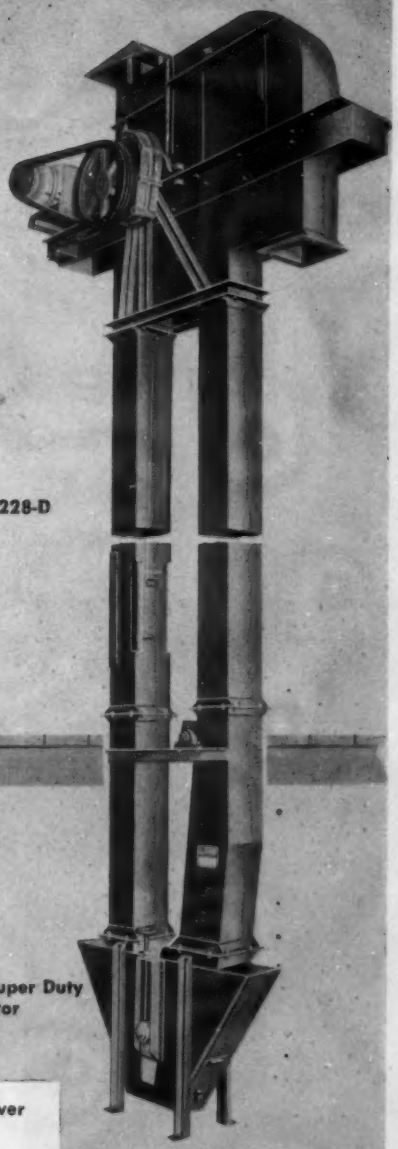


The 1000 bu. per hr.—Super 228-D



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—Photo Soil Conservation Service

MANAGEMENT of oat straw and the planting of soybeans. Beans were planted with John Deere PA 308 planting equipment. First cultivation was with rotary hoe, successive cultivations with sweeps and hillers. Note how hillers cut the dirt from the soybeans.

Double Cropping Soybeans

By J. W. CALLAND
National Soybean Crop Improvement Council

—Photo S.C. Agricultural Extension Service

PLANTING in barley stubble with four-row planter. Soybean field day at Hugh Perrow farm, Cameron, S. C.

DOUBLE CROPPING, growing two crops a year on the same land, is practiced in several of the Southern and Southeastern states. There are areas where it is common practice to plant soybeans following a winter crop of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, or other vegetable crops. Wheat and soybeans are occasionally double cropped in some of the North-Central states. Soybeans generally follow potatoes, lupine seed crop, or various vegetable crops in the Mobile section of the Gulf Coast.

South Carolina, Georgia Tests

J. T. McAllister of the Soil Conservation Service, reports that most of the soybean acreage in South Carolina and Georgia is two-cropped each year. In some South Carolina counties it is estimated that 90% of the small grain acreage is planted to soybeans following harvest of the small grain for grain or for hay. Soybeans are rapidly becoming the principal money crop in that area.

He states that the conventional practice is to burn grain stubble after harvest. The land is then plowed or disked, a seedbed prepared and soybeans planted in 36- to 40-inch rows. The main trouble with this system is the failure to get good stands on the burned fields unless rains come at the right time.

The Soil Conservation Service working with cooperating farmers has been planting soybeans in the stubble without burning or land preparation. Favorable results to date have been obtained on the light sandy soils by adapting planting and cultivating equipment common on the farms. It is estimated that close to 10,000 acres were planted in this way in South Carolina and Georgia in 1956.

The method is to open a furrow 4 to 5 inches deep and move all the stubble to the middle of the row providing a clean area in which the beans are planted all in a single operation. Claimed advantages are:

1—Conservation of moisture.

2—Reduced cost of land preparation.

3—A saving of time.

A major problem yet unsolved, according to McAllister, is the development and adaptation of equipment for planting in heavy soils.

North Carolina Tests

A double cropping system which permits a farmer to harvest two crops a year, one of soybeans and

Planting soybeans in small grain stubble without burning or land preparation works for S. C. farmers

one of wheat, from the same acreage with good returns is reported by Brim, Johnson, and Bowen in the December 1955 issue of "What's New in Crops and Soils."

A single plot of land at the McCullers Experiment Station near Raleigh, N. C., has been kept successfully in the two-crop, 1-year rotation for a period of 6 years. Although planting of each crop was delayed beyond the best date by the harvest of the preceding crop, both crops produced fairly high yields over the entire 6 years. Wheat averaged 30.2 bushels per acre and although rainfall was well below normal for soybean production in 2 of the 6 years the average yields of Ogden and Roanoke were 26.1 and 24.8 bushels respectively. On the average there was a decrease of only 2 bushels per acre in yield for the two varieties due to being planted late in the double cropping system.

Net income per acre in this rotation is estimated at $70 as compared with $35 and $36 from soybeans and wheat when grown on a one-crop basis. The fertility of the experimental area was kept at a high level for both crops by generous applications of fertilizer.

Due to the amount of power and labor required to prepare a seedbed for soybeans in the wheat stubble and the usual rapid loss of moisture in the top few inches of soil, an evaluation of a mulch tillage system of handling the soybean crop was undertaken using an International Harvester till-planter to plant and fertilize the soybeans with one operation.

Less difficulty was encountered when the straw was well scattered by the combine and still less difficulty when it was either shredded with a rotary cutter or baled and removed from the field. However, the M-21 till-planter requires more power than is available on the average North Carolina farm. Comparisons in 1953 and 1954 of conventional and till-plantings gave approximately the same yields. In 1954 there was no rain for 2 weeks before or 2 weeks after planting and it was necessary to irrigate the conventional planted beans to get a stand while good stands were obtained with the till-planter without irrigation.

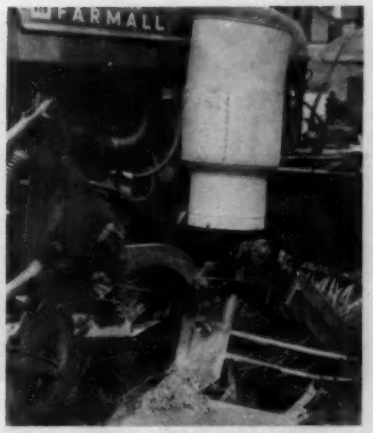
Mississippi Tests

Agricultural Research, April 1956 issue, reports on another method of double cropping soybeans with small grain being tested by E. E. Hartwig at the Mississippi Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville. With conventional planting methods on heavy clay soils, common to the Delta area of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, a 1-inch to 2-inch rain is required after planting to insure a satisfactory stand of soybeans.

May plantings give consistently better results in the Delta area than early plantings. But, because of the problem of getting stands, many growers have preferred to plant in early April when there is greater likelihood of rains. Hartwig reports that satisfactory stands in grain stubble can be obtained from the use of a double disk opener in May plantings. The disk opener penetrates these heavy clay soils and permits placing soybean seeds in moisture so that plants emerge immediately without a rain and grow ahead of the weeds.

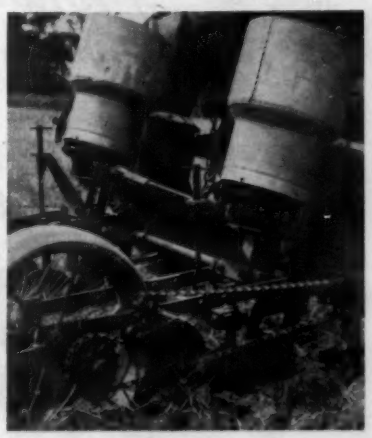
A new type double disk opener soon will be made available by implement companies which will permit planting soybeans in small grain stubble on heavy clay soils without seedbed preparation. Good results are obtained when the straw is shredded or burned. Shredded straw provides a mulch that conserves moisture and tends to shade out weed seeds that germinate after shredding. Burning destroys weeds regardless of size which is an advantage over shredding the straw.

This double disk planting method gives good yields of soybeans and permits profitable double cropping on heavy soils.



Photos Agricultural Research Service, USDA

FRONT VIEW of International M-21 till planter showing equipment for preparation of seedbed in stubble.



REAR of till planter showing disks which cover the seed and press wheel which firms the row.

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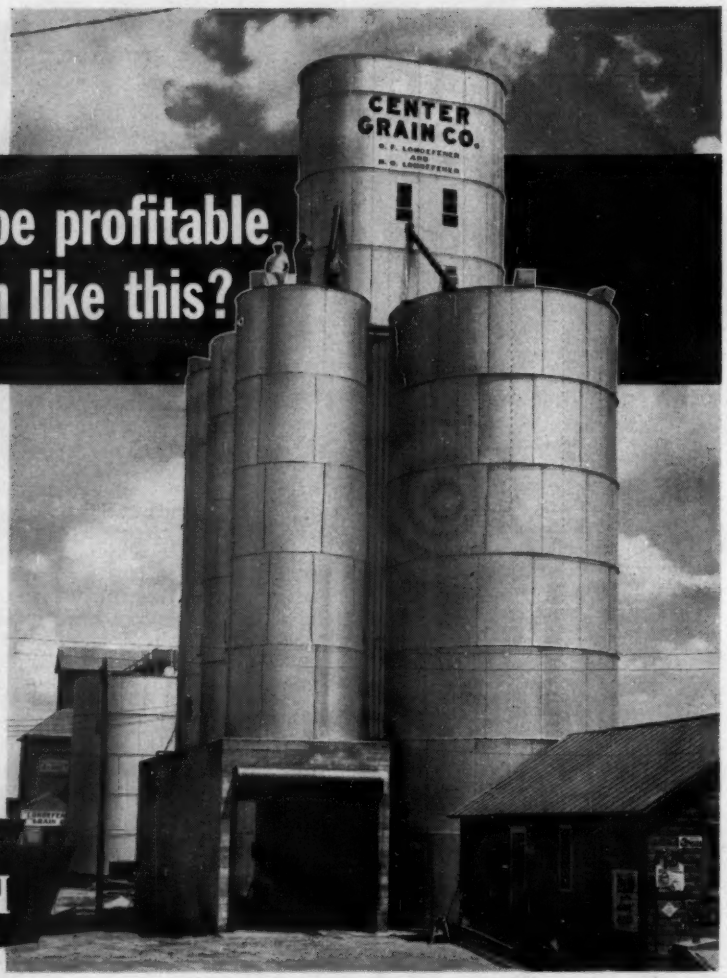

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AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 5, No. 1
Hudson, Iowa
Feb. 6, 1957

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

ORDERLY MOVEMENT

"Orderly marketing" well describes the soybean crop movement to market in January. The movement in recent weeks has been consistent but not heavy in most areas where farmers are holding beans. **Processors are maintaining good supplies and operating 100% in most commercial areas.**

A nice flow of beans at $2.40 or above is reported in the Decatur, Ill., area. Other Illinois points report slow movement but some sales every day.

Walter W. McLaughlin, vice president, Citizens National Bank, Decatur, Ill., says of the 38,000 acres under the management of the bank, the beans have been marketed from 39% of the farms at $2.39-$2.50.

Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association, Mason City, reports beans moving in fairly heavy volume with farmers selling steadily. He writes farmers still hold 50% of the crop in his area and estimates that 30% went under government price supports.

Light movement is reported in Ohio and Indiana. Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., says farmers in his area are still holding 40% of the crop and are non-committal concerning its disposal.

Missouri movement is reported slow with farmers waiting for a $2.50-$2.60 price. Farmers are reported still holding 50-60% of the crop in Audrain County, Mo.

Marion Hartz, Stuttgart, Ark., reports farmers in his area are holding 20-30% of the crop and that they would sell in the next 30 to 40 days in the $2.45-$2.55 range.

Belief appears to be fairly general that a substantial part of the crop still in storage will be sold in the next 30-60 days.

W. B. Fox, C. B. Fox & Co., New Orleans export firm, suggests farmers should sell 1956-crop soybeans between now and the end of April. He believes after that date the "possibility of new export business in actual soybeans appears only fair."

Farm Business Letter, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind., notes: "Unless the war threat worsens, a large carryover (of soybeans) seems very likely with the result that soybean prices will be lower rather than higher this summer."

John Cipperly in Feedstuffs sees the possibility of $20 higher meal prices by late winter if a bill gets through Congress to provide a federal subsidy to cattlemen in the drouth area on purchases of vegetable protein cake for feeding.

We have estimates of substantial amounts of soybeans going under the loan at Quincy, Ill., and Iowa and Missouri points, but few elsewhere in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

ACREAGE DEPENDS ON ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

Size of the 1957 soybean acreage will hinge primarily on what, if anything, Congress does about the corn program. Cornbelt observers believe that if the allotment stays at 37 million acres farmers will pay little attention to allotments, and **there will be a boost in corn acres and a decrease in soybeans.** If allotments are changed to 51 million acres or a similar figure (which Secretary Benson favors) there will be more compliance, but some soybean acres will

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be shifted into the soil bank. Hartz at Stuttgart, Ark., points out that the Southern congressmen who are in control of committees and have cotton to worry about are cool toward an increase in the corn acreage allotment.

There is uncertainty among Missouri producers over the 1957 soybean acreage due to the discovery of the soybean nematode in the states. Edward Tillman, Hayti, Mo., believes unsatisfactory yields in southeast Missouri in recent years will favor a smaller acreage this year.

Hartz at Stuttgart, Ark., reports soybean acreage in his area may again be slightly increased over 1956. Late harvest of beans delayed planting of fall oats and some of this land will go back to beans.

A. E. Frank at Dannen Mills reports moisture is the big factor in the St. Joseph, Mo., area. If it is too dry to plant oats there may be an increase in the soybean acreage. A Kansas report is that unless there are copious rains before planting time the Kansas acreage will be reduced due to the dry subsoil.

Pogeler at Mason City, Iowa, sees a 10% increase in 1957 soybean acreage in his area as farmers have found in soybeans an excellent cash crop. He believes the government's corn program will have little effect.

THE EXPORT PICTURE

Exports of soybean oil and cottonseed oil under P. L. 480 totaled 126 million pounds in the October-December 1956 quarter. Active P. L. 480 authorizations for soybean and cottonseed oils still unshipped on Jan. 1 totaled 368 million pounds; and authorizations for 107 million pounds of lard were still unshipped.

The Department of Agriculture has announced signing of a supplemental agreement with Turkey for purchase of approximately 10,000 metric tons of soybean or cottonseed oils under P. L. 480. Yugoslavia bought 4,300 tons of degummed soybean oil the last week in January, completing its purchase under the last P. L. 480 authorization.

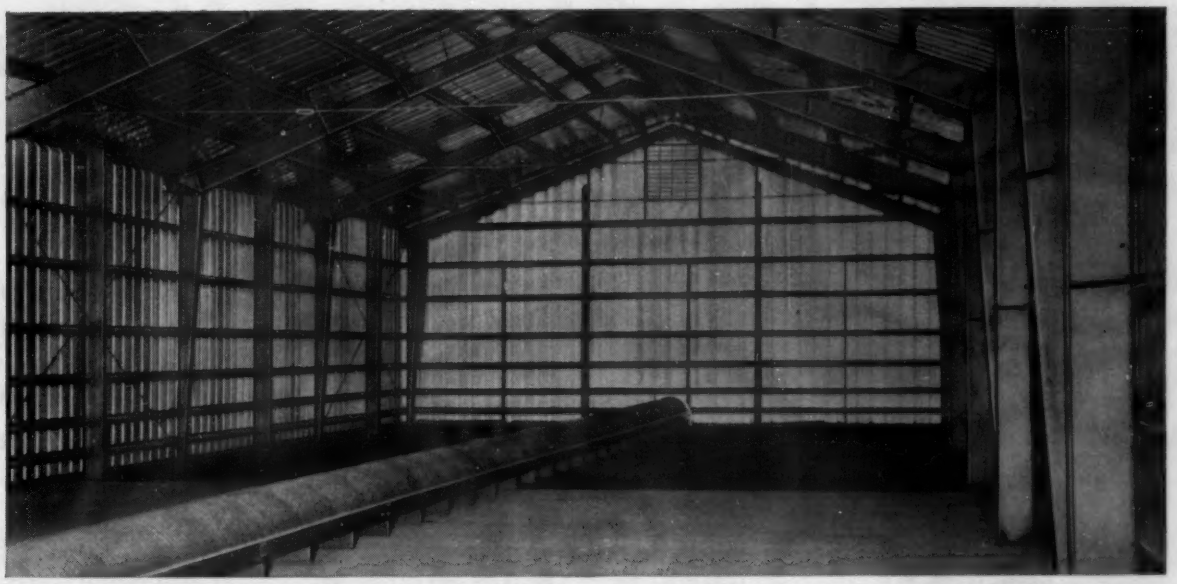
SOYBEAN MEETINGS

Annual American Soybean Association-National Soybean Processors Association meetings will be held at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, Aug. 26-28. Processors will meet the 26th, the producers on the following two days.

For a quick look at the position of the 1956 soybean crop see page 30.

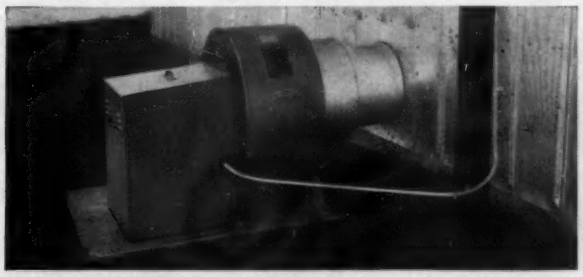
	Cash prices Jan. 30
Soybeans, No. 1 yellow, Chicago, bu.	$ 2.53½
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	52.00
Soybean oil, crude, Decatur, lb.	.14¼

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Jan. 30	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Jan. 30	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Jan. 30
Ala.	$2.35		$60
Ark.	2.45		
Ga.	2.25		
Ill.	2.31 @ $2.35		70 @ $78
Ind.	2.38 @ 2.40	$2.32 @ $2.36	
Iowa	2.25½		75
Missouri	2.42 @ 2.55		68
Ohio	2.37 @ 2.40		
Va.		2.22	

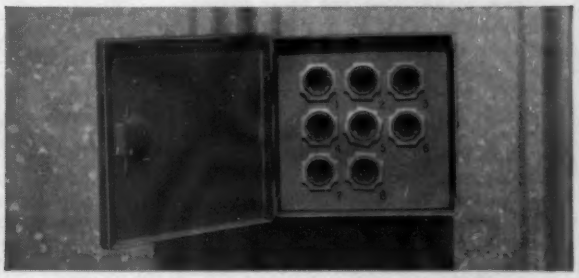


For controlled strength, a Butler has three times the girts and twice the vertical supports of a comparable industrial metal building.

For controlled aeration Butler Force-Aire equipment includes factory fabricated floor air ducts, screened to prevent clogging.



For controlled circulation Butler fans are especially designed to deliver the greatest volume of air at the static pressures found in Butler buildings.



For controlled temperature Butler buildings can have electronic scanning equipment installed so temperatures of the entire pile can be taken from outside.

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Rough harvesting methods KILL soybean seeds

Slower cylinder speed during harvest, proper cleaning equipment so combines do not have to remove all f. m., handling and storing at the proper moisture content, and avoiding hard knocks will result in more viable soybean seed.

By R. P. MOORE
Professor, Research, Crop Stands, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

OUR SOYBEAN seed crops, in far too many cases, are being excessively bruised and fractured into weakened and lifeless structures. The seed crops that are being harvested for planting purposes, even though in need of special attention, are receiving about the same consideration as those crops that are destined for crushing into oil. The protection of seed life tends to be a forgotten objective in both cases; one where life is all important, and the other where life is of no major concern. Even the harvesting and conveying equipment has been largely designed for use where sound seed life is not recognized as having economic value. Many seed producers have only a fuzzy idea about their obligation in adapting machinery that is supposed to do the job to their specialized tasks of harvesting and handling seed, so as to maintain life in a sound condition.

In spite of these circumstances that have rather silently surrounded seed producers and their crops, most producers have done a fairly satisfactory job of solving their harvesting problems. The type of job being done, however, is not good enough if we are to take another step forward in the needed improvement of our planting seed. Nearly all of our seeds are still being handled too roughly. Only an occasional lot shows full evidence of the "human touch."

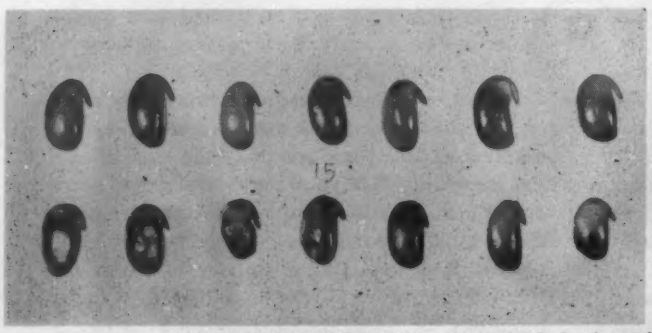
Some Are Careful

The occasional lots of high-quality seed observed on the market indicate that a few producers are especially concerned about the life of their seed, and are using the necessary safeguards for protection of that life. These producers who are taking pride in their seed surely respect the delicately balanced seed life with which they work. The quality of the seed they produce and process clearly indicates proper adjustment and operation of combines to fit the ever changing conditions of harvest which may vary from hour to hour. To these particular seed growers a knowledge of seed life continues to be a guiding principle in any compromises that must be made.

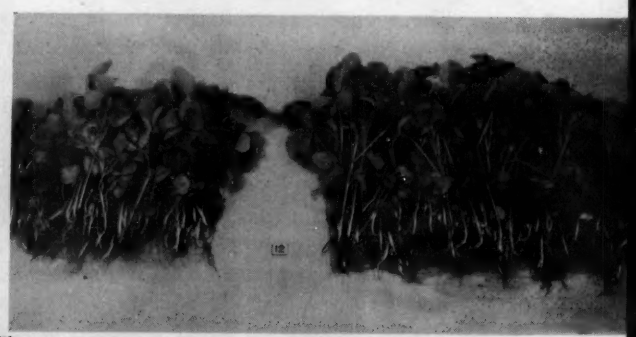
Slam-Bang Harvesting

Far too many lots of our otherwise good planting seed show evidence that they were harvested for oil; but as an afterthought, they were processed into seed. Many other lots, that were harvested especially for planting seed, reveal that slam-bang adjustments and operations of harvesting and conveying equipment tended to be the order of the day. The harvesting was likely performed by persons that were either unfamiliar with the precautions needed for the protection of seed life, or who were actually unconcerned about the importance of non-injured life to planting seeds.

In an attempt to evaluate more critically the extent of damage being done to planting seed, a study was made on 37 lots of processed seed that were grown strictly for seed purposes. These lots represented the best sources of seed available. The



THE EXTENSIVENESS of internal seed injuries is readily revealed in seeds treated with tetrazolium. The above seeds were treated and the seedcoats removed to expose seed leaves and roots. Top row—Seedcoats were not fractured. Injuries consist mainly of small bruised (dark) areas. Bottom row—Seedcoats were fractured in combining. Internal injuries consist of bruising that has already resulted in dead areas (light) as well as in dark areas in which weakening processes are very active.



MECHANICALLY injured seed results in reduced field stands and weak plants even when treated with a fungicide and planted under favorable field conditions. Left row—66% stand and weak plants from injured seed with fractured seedcoats. Right row—91% stand and strong plants from seeds that escaped serious mechanical injury.

amount of damage that was readily evident is listed below:

Percentage of seedcoats broken Class	Percentage of seedlots in each class
	%
0 to 5%	10
6 - 10	27
11 - 15	22
16 - 20	27
21 - 25	0
26 - 30	0
31 - 35	3
36 - 40	3
41 - 45	5
46 - 50	3

Numerous observations in several other soybean production regions have shown that similar amounts of injury are frequent.

Later studies concerning internal damage revealed that all seeds with seedcoat breaks also contain internal injuries. It has likewise been observed that the percentage of seed containing internal injuries is much greater than those containing visible external injuries; and that such injuries affect seed strength and seedling conditions to a much greater extent than they affect seed germination.

Slow Cylinder Speeds Reduce Injury

Fast cylinder speeds might have a place in harvesting a crop of soybeans for oil purposes where life is of no importance; but when a crop is harvested for its life, it is the slowness of speed that becomes important.

In studies to determine the effects, under local conditions, of seed moisture and cylinder speeds upon the percentage of seedcoat breakage, the following relationship was noted:

Cylinder speed	Seed moisture at harvest	
	13.5%	12.2%
	Percentage of broken seedcoats	
r.p.m.	%	%
700	4	5
900	5	24
1155	12	48

To emphasize further the importance of frequent adjustment in combining, it is worth noting that the 13.5% harvest started at 10 a.m. and the 12.2% at 1 p.m. on the same day. Under these conditions, damage to processed seed at the 900 r.p.m. speed was increased from 5 to 24%, or about five times within a period of 3 hours. The moisture was reduced only 1.3%.

Cylinder speeds as low as 500 r.p.m. have been used to a good advantage in harvesting dry seed. The combine used in these studies, however, could not be adjusted for speeds slower than 700 r.p.m.

Combines Can Be Rough

Much unnecessary seed injury is brought about by increasing speed in an attempt to produce clean seed. In these cases, emphasis is thus incorrectly placed on removal of trash rather than on the protection of seed life against excessively rough treatment. From these observations it is suggested that most growers would do well to leave the refinements of seed cleaning for equipment that has been designed, adjusted, and operated strictly for cleaning purposes.

Nature of Injuries

Experiments made with tetrazolium staining methods have permitted us to study the presence, location, and nature of internal injuries. These studies have been of especial importance in pointing out the internal effects of rough handling.

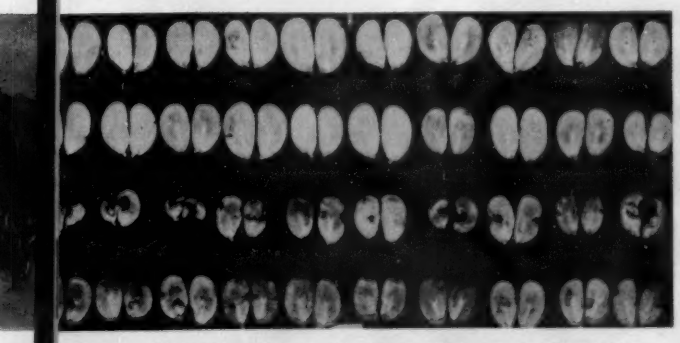
It is of additional interest to note that many seeds that are internally injured show no obvious external evidence. In nearly all cases, however, the most extensive and critical injuries were found present in seeds with broken seedcoats. Internal injuries commonly included bruised and fractured seed leaves, roots, and plumules. The points-of-attachment of one structure to another were found to be either partially or completely broken in a large percentage of the seeds, and especially in those with broken seedcoats. Spots of dead tissues commonly occurred as the result of bruising and fracturing.

In followup studies with standard germination tests it was revealed that the bruised, dead areas were easily infected by seed rotting organisms, and especially if the seeds were previously weakened from natural aging. If seed life were strong, partial fractures occurring in many parts of a seed were noted as having a strong tendency to heal. In weakened lots of seed, however, these fractures promoted infection and seed decay; healing was not so evident.

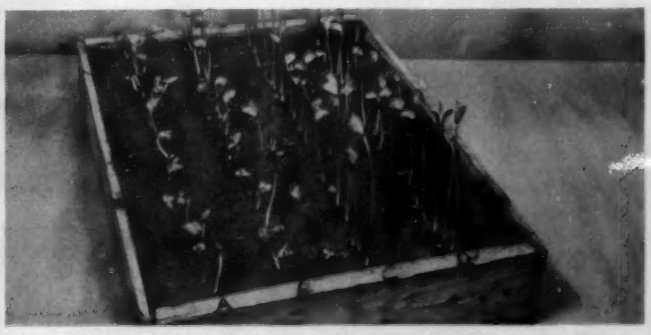
Reports Inadequate

Standard laboratory germination reports fail to reveal true weakness and sensitiveness of mechanically injured seed. Seeds, for example, which show less than 10% broken seedcoats may germinate 93% under favorable laboratory conditions; whereas, seed lots showing more than 40% injury may be reported as showing a germination of 90%. Even where germination percentages are low on certain lots of seed, laboratory reports give no evidence of the source of trouble. Thus, after receiving the germination reports, producers are still uninformed as to what might be wrong with their seed crop, and as to how they might avoid future difficulties.

In an attempt to make seed producers more conscious of seed troubles, the tetrazolium test as used by the Quick-Test Chemical Seed Laboratory of Raleigh, N. C., permits the recording of reasons for low germination and for many other seed weaknesses. Mechanical damage is also reflected by differences in the percentages listed for total germination and germination energy. The *germination energy* percentage that this laboratory reports includes only internally sound seed. This percentage, plus the percentage of damaged seed that can still germinate under favorable laboratory conditions, ac-



ROUGH seed treatment in combining causes harmful internal injuries and especially if seedcoats are factured. First and second rows—Seed leaves from 7-day-old seedlings that were grown from seeds showing no seedcoat fractures. Third and fourth rows—Similar seed except that the seedcoats were fractured in harvesting. Many lots of seed commonly show one seed in three to four with this type of injury.



MECHANICAL injury weakens soybeans. Twenty-five seeds from processed seeds were planted in each row. Left row—Extended breaks in seedcoats. Second row—Moderate breaks in seedcoats. Third and fourth rows—Non-broken seedcoats. Note general weakness and abnormalities of seeds with breaks on seedcoats. The seedcoats are stuck to the bruised spots on a high percentage of seed leaves.

counts for the *total germination* percentage.

Field Planting

General weakness of injured seed becomes obvious in field planting, and especially if conditions are unfavorable for rapid germination. The emergence of seedlings from injured seed is retarded and greatly reduced even when soil conditions are favorable. An example to show loss of field emergence resulting from mechanical damage involves a lot of seed of good natural strength that was separated into three classes according to types of injury. Observed emergence was as follows:

Seedcoat condition Class	Percentage emergence %
Non-cracked	96
Lightly cracked	72
Moderately cracked	52

Even these percentages of emergence do not reveal the complete story because of the wide differences that exist in general vigor and normality of seedlings that develop from non-injured seeds. Every test that has been conducted strongly emphasizes that the importance of non-injured seed cannot be overemphasized.

Fungicide Treatments

Some producers are misled into thinking that fungicide treatments largely offset damage in combining. Studies have shown that these treatments are of some help in increasing the survival power of seed and seedlings, but they are not of sufficient help. Fungicide treatments, although beneficial, are mighty weak substitutes for the proper precautions needed in protecting seeds against excessive mechanical injuries. The general effectiveness of a fungicide treatment for injured seed may be shown by a test that gave a 52% stand of weak seedlings when seeds with cracked seedcoats were not treated and 66% when treated. Non-injured seed under similar conditions gave better than 90% stands of good vigorous seedlings—regardless of treatment.

The New Look

The seed industry has a free choice of continuing to exist largely as a byproduct of a general crop production program, without use of needed refinements for protection of seed life; or the industry has a new opportunity of easily moving forward into a new position in which vigorous non-injured seed life is properly protected and respected.

In moving forward, each producer would do well to sell himself on the extent and seriousness of the mechanical injury occurring within the crop that he has just harvested, or the one that he expects to use as his seed. This he can do by counting out 50 or 100 seeds for close individual observation. It would be well if a producer planted the injured seed along side the non-injured to see if what he has read applies to him.

A producer's new job becomes one of harvesting and handling seed as he honestly knows that seed life should be handled. He will want to take a new look at the moisture condition of his seed to be harvested and, insofar as possible, harvest only when moisture is favorable for the proper preservation of life.

A producer will want to take a new look at the cylinder speed and adjustments as conditions of harvest continue to change. He will take the refinement of seed cleaning away from combines, and he will let proper cleaning equipment do the job more safely.

He will also want to take a new look at handling and processing seed to see that the moisture content is favorable for handling. He will want to lessen the number and lengths of drops and to cushion seeds against hard knocks as they are being handled and processed. A producer will want to take a very close and critical look at labor-saving elevators, where speed may now be a killer.

When a seed producer has done these and other things for the benefit of seed life, he will then be in a position to rejoice in behalf of his contributions to the soundness of a really good seed program. You might as well be one of those producers with a modern, new look—the field is open—the opportunities are great!

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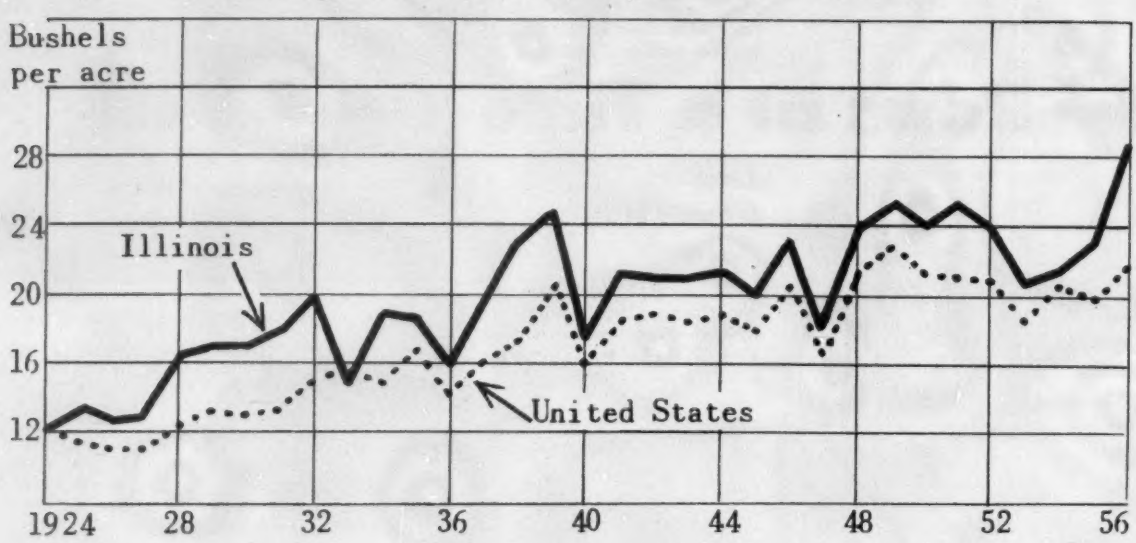

—Illinois Crop Reporting Service and USDA data

WHY ILLINOIS LEADS IN SOYBEANS

By HAROLD D. GUITHER
Assistant Extension Editor
University of Illinois, Urbana

A Mississippi reader asked us: "Why is Illinois so far ahead in soybean acreage and almost consistently leads other states in yields?" The editors asked Harold D. Guither to find the answer. He says part of it lies in the state's outstanding research and extension programs, a high fertility level and good cultural practices, good local markets and a cash grain economy where the switch to soybeans was easy.

IN 1957 OVER 5 million Illinois license plates will carry the slogan "Land of Lincoln." But Illinois farmers who produced a record 1956 soybean crop worth over 300 million dollars might logically prefer the slogan "Land of Soybeans."

For over 30 years Illinois farmers have paced the nation in soybean yields and production. For several years, they produced half of the total crop. In 1956 about 30% of the U. S. crop flowed from combines on Illinois farms. The 135-million-bushel harvest ran more than double the 52.5-million-bushel output of second-place Minnesota.

A Soybean Digest reader in Mississippi has asked, "Why is Illinois always so far ahead in soybean acreage and almost consistently leads other states in yields?" This is a question that can't be answered simply. Soybeans got an early start in the prairie state and many factors have favored their development.

Early Research

A vigorous research and extension program covering more than 35 years is one of the major reasons why Illinois today is the top soybean state. Under the leadership of Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy from 1917-51, all departments of the College of Agriculture cooperated in conducting research and educational programs which encouraged soybean growing in Illinois.

Progress to Higher Yields

Illinois soybean yields in 1924 averaged 12 bushels per acre on 114,000 acres. In 1956, yields averaged 28.5 bushels on 4,735,000 acres. How did this tremendous boost come about?

Research for new higher yielding varieties has been underway constantly. And as new strains were available, farmers changed their choice of varieties quickly.

In 1920, Itosan and AK were the only varieties available. In 1922, 50 bushels of Manchu were introduced from Michigan. By 1927, Manchu was the leading variety being used on about two-thirds of the acreage in the state. After Illini was produced by Dr. C. M. Woodworth, soybean breeder at the University of Illinois, a rapid change occurred. By 1930 about three-fourths of the farmers who grew soybeans were planting this improved variety.

Now attention has turned to others. Through the years Chief, Lincoln, Adams were the products of research in Illinois that have paid off for Illinois farmers. They have helped keep Illinois ahead in soybean production.

Field demonstrations began in 1921 under direction of J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist at the University of Illinois. They have brought living proof of top performing varieties to thousands. Hundreds of plots in over three-fourths of the counties of Illinois have shown farmers quickly and plainly the best va-

rieties for their area. Plots will be planted in at least 27 counties in 1957. In some years, demonstration plots have been grown in half of the counties of the state.

When field days were held at these demonstration plots, the best cultural practices have also been stressed. This large scale extension program combining top varieties and the best cultural practices has done as much as anything to help Illinois farmers get top soybean yields.

The U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory was established at the University of Illinois in 1936. The work of the laboratory has produced more improved and adapted varieties not only for Illinois farmers but for all soybean growers.

From Corn to Soybeans

From the very beginning, Illinois has been a major corn state in the heart of the Cornbelt. The practices farmers used to improve their soil for growing corn have been equally effective in boosting soybean yields.

Illinois farmers have long recognized the need for good fertility to make top corn yields. When planted in the rotation following corn, soybeans get the benefit of the fertility left after the corn crop is taken off. The rotation used has put the soil in good condition to grow soybeans and help control some soil-borne diseases.

For many years Illinois farmers have applied more limestone than farmers in any other state. Although soybeans will grow on an acid soil, they grow much better on land that has been limed.

Illinois farmers learned early to fight weeds in their corn. Planting soybeans with the corn planter and cultivating them was the natural thing to do. Their soybean yields have been higher as a result.

Climate and Economics

The fertile level prairies of central Illinois seemed to develop naturally into the nation's largest producer of grain for sale. The soil was rich and rainfall was abundant. Corn and oats quickly became the leading crops when the land was first tilled. So with a traditional pattern of cash grain production, the move to adopt a profitable crop like soybeans was an easy transition. In major livestock areas, soybeans have been slower to become a major crop.

With the rapid increase in use of tractors and decline in horses came a drop in demand for oats. Soybeans came along when another crop was needed that would produce more income than the shrinking market for oats. In 1956, Illinois farmers harvested 1.8 million acres less oats than they did in 1925. Soybean acreage has jumped over 4.5 million acres during the same period.

On the less fertile soils of southern Illinois, soybeans have proved themselves a hardy crop in tight clay soils often short of moisture. These soils are often too wet in the spring and too dry in late summer for high yields of corn. Soybean yields compared to corn are often more favorable in this area than in more productive soils to the north. Soybeans can be planted later and can stand late summer drouth better than corn.

VARIETY demonstration plots played a major role in showing Illinois farmers the top soybean varieties. In one such plot were W. L. Burlison (left), head of the University of Illinois agronomy department from 1917 to 1951, and C. M. Woodworth, who developed many of the varieties at the University of Illinois.

Government programs in recent years have also favored increased soybean production in Illinois as well as other areas. With marketing quotas on wheat and allotments on corn since 1954, soybeans have offered an excellent crop for diverted acres. This partly explains why Illinois farmers boosted harvested acres from 3.8 million in 1953 to 4.7 million in 1956.

Illinois soybean prices are the highest in the country because the harvested beans are cleaner and oil content is higher. This is due to good cultural practices and planting varieties bred for high oil content. Illinois soybeans are in demand by exporters throughout the world. Illinois processors are more efficient and can pay higher prices for Illinois soybeans.

Industry a Market

Without the confidence of the processors in the market for soybean products, Illinois might never have been the top soybean state. The latest Soybean Blue Book lists 33 processing plants in Illinois, more than any other state. Census figures show the quantity processed in Illinois about equal to the amount produced, also far ahead of all other states.

The foresight of soybean processors has enabled Illinois growers to continue to expand acreage and always have a market for their crops. Soybean processing capacity has expanded more rapidly than production. No doubt this technological leadership by industry has helped lead Illinois farmers into new records of top soybean production.

In telling the story of Illinois leadership in soybeans, a complete account must mention the late L. J. Norton, agricultural marketing head for many years at the University of Illinois. One of his former students called him "the explorer of markets." His contributions have benefited all soybean growers as well as those in Illinois.

Norton was the first to recognize the big market for soybean meal as livestock feed. He recognized early that the best outlet for soybean oil was as an edible oil. Today 88% of all soybean oil is used for human food.

During the thirties and forties when many processing plants were being built, he encouraged the building of large processing plants because he believed they would be more efficient. One of the reasons today why Illinois farmers are paid higher prices is because Illinois processors have larger capacity and more efficiency.

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following in preparing this article: W. L. Burlison, J. C. Hackleman, J. L. Cartter, M. B. Russell, W. O. Scott, T. A. Hieronymus, Earl R. Swanson, all at the University of Illinois.

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Annual Weeds Can Rob up to 10 Bushels Yield —$22.50 per acre!*

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You also get these Added Bonus Benefits:

(1)—Faster combining, less combine wear,
(2)—No dockage,
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(4)—Weedy fields now become usable,
(5)—Earlier harvesting, earlier grain planting.

Calculated on a 40-acre field Alanap-3 can give you these gains:

Increased Yield	Cost Alanap-3	Gain
$870	$168	$702

At the same time, order your soybeans treated with Spergon—the best protectant against "damping off" and other fungous diseases so rampant in cold, wet planting weather. *Or* order your Spergon early and treat the seed yourself.

Here are the economics of Spergon-treating enough seed to plant a 40-acre soybean field:

*Agronomy Journal, Oct. 1956, article entitled "Effects of Annual Weeds on the Growth and Yield of Soybeans". †"Current Price Average"

EVERY 40 ACRES WITH SPERGON® SEED PROTECTANT

You can get a minimum gain of 2 bushels per acre increased yield from Spergon-treated seed. Many growers report increases up to 6 bushels per acre. Assuming only a 2-bushel increase worth $2.25† a bushel (or $4.50 gain per acre) with a cost for Spergon of only 30 cents per acre providing a net gain of $4.20 per acre.

Calculated on a 40-acre field, Spergon can give you the following gains:

Increased Yield	Cost Spergon	Gain
$180	$12	$168

Now look at your total possible gain from use of Spergon-treating and Alanap-3 weed control:

Gains 40-acre field

Alanap-3	Increased yield	$870	Cost of Alanap-3	$168	Gain	$702
Spergon	" "	180	" " Spergon	12	"	168
	Yields	$1050	Cost	$180	"	$870

Total possible combined gain—$870 per 40 acres or $21.75 per acre. Order your Alanap-3 and Spergon early. Send for your free copies of booklets giving full information on use. OR visit your nearest dealer.

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May Quarantine Soybean Nematode

A PUBLIC HEARING on a U. S. Department of Agriculture proposal to quarantine the states of Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee for the soybean cyst nematode or "yellow dwarf" disease was held by USDA in Washington Jan. 31.

The Department announced the hearing on Jan. 14 and interested people were given a chance to appear and express their views on the proposal.

The quarantine, if established will restrict or prohibit the movement of: soil, nursery stock, bulbs and tubers, soybeans and soybean hay, farm implements, construction and maintenance equipment, used boxes, bags and other containers, trucks, wagons, railway cars and boats and other articles that might spread the soybean cyst nematode from the infected areas.

The soybean cyst nematode is taken seriously as a threat to the soybean crop, since it is capable of causing complete destruction to the crop in an area.

The disease caused by the nematode was first called "yellow dwarf" disease in Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, where it has its only known habitat outside of the United States.

In this country, the pest has been found in Pemiscot County, Mo., New Hanover and Pender Counties, N. C., and Lake County, Tenn.

Seen as Serious Missouri Threat

THE SOYBEAN cyst nematode, discovered in southeast Missouri late in 1956, may prove to be a most serious threat to soybean production, say University of Missouri extension and survey entomologists Stirling Kyd and George Thomas.

Undiscovered in this country until 1954 when it was found in North Carolina, the soybean nematode was noticed late last year in Lake County, Tenn., just across the Mississippi River from Pemiscot County. Missouri surveys were started immediately and the nematode was easily found in the southeast part of the state.

Surveys are continuing and it looks as though the infestation may be fairly general throughout southeastern Missouri, the two entomologists say. The State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture are conducting the surveys in southeast Missouri.

The soybean cyst nematode has been a pest in the bean-producing areas of Japan, Korea, and Manchuria for 40 years or more. It's one of the numerous, tiny, almost transparent eelworms that infest soil, plants, and animals all over the world.

Soybeans are the principal host plant and most attention has been given to the nematode's attack on that legume. However, North Carolina studies show the nematode willingly attacks annual lespedeza also.

Consequently, the soybean cyst nematode must also be considered a potential serious threat to Missouri's 10 million acres of lespedeza. Common vetch and garden beans also succumb to the nematode's attack.

Since the nematode is unable to move under its own power, infestations occur via moving soil. Farm machinery is probably the most common means of spread—custom machinery can spread the nematode over wide areas.

The nematode can also be spread by normal surface drainage, blowing soil, flood, man and animals carrying infested soil on their feet, cars driving through fields, and through any other soil movement.

To counter this dark picture, Kyd and Thomas point out that the nematode discovery doesn't mean it's new. They say the nematode has probably been active in Missouri for 15 to 25 years.

As for methods of holding the pest in check, chemical control is completely out of the question at the present time. Costs are prohibitive from a crop protection standpoint and treatment isn't effective enough to be used in an attempt to do away with the nematode.

For the 1957 growing season, Kyd and Thomas suggest that bean producers in southeastern Missouri plant soybeans on land that hasn't been used for beans, lespedeza, or vetch during the past 3 or 4 years. Although there hasn't been time to complete research, they believe that a 3 or 4-year rotation may significantly reduce the nematodes' ability to damage a soybean crop.

And, the two entomologists point out that, under no conditions, should soil samples be taken from fields suspected to be infested with the nematode. Any such samples taken would only make the situation worse by having a flood of potentially infested samples being sent over the state.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

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Urbana, Illinois

Call for Broader Research

A RESEARCH PROGRAM to widen uses for oilseed products, with emphasis on studies to improve quality, was called for by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's oilseeds and peanut research and marketing advisory committee, at its 9th annual meeting at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 14-16.

Francis Scofield, chief of the technical division, National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., was elected chairman. Edward J. Young, Stevens Industries, Inc., Dawson, Ga., was elected vice chairman.

Areas in which the committee indicated top-priority needs for new or expanded work by the Department included the following:

Production Research. Basic physiology of soybeans and other crops; weed control; adjustments of production to market outlets; breeding of soybeans and other crops; and equipment for pest control.

Utilization Research. Industrial uses for soybean and other oils; quality improvement in edible oils such as soybean and safflower and their chemical modification for new and expanded edible uses.

Consumer Use. Investigate the role of fat in human nutrition, with emphasis on the special nutritional values of oilseeds.

Marketing Research. Explore market outlets for expansion of oilseed products in synthetic consumption of oilseed products such as paints for home improvement; determine the economic advantages of marketing vegetable oils in a liquid state as compared with highly processed or solid "oils."

USDA Marketing Service and Educational Work. Investigate the nature of competition in foreign markets to determine just how U. S. fats and oils compete in foreign markets with fats and oils from other sources. Conduct educational and demonstrational work designed to assist in the understanding and acceptance of oilseed and peanut utilization research results.

The committee, established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, is submitting a detailed report of its recommendations to the Department. Copies will be available soon from the executive secretary, Robert E. Stevenson, Office of the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Committee members include soybean producers Otto Brandau, Rudd, Iowa; J. B. Edmondson, Danville, Ind.; and A. C. Hoehne, vice president in charge of the soybean division, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Oilseeds in Thailand

OUTPUT OF OILSEEDS in Thailand, while still small, has increased substantially since 1950 and the trend is expected to continue, according to Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These crops, especially peanuts and soybeans, are prospering as a result of new irrigation projects. In many places they are the second crop being grown on rice land which heretofore yielded only rice.

THE COVER PICTURE

SOY CAPITAL BANK is the highly appropriate name of a bank located at Decatur, Ill., the "soybean capital of the world," in the heart of soybean country.

Soy Capital Bank, which is owned by 250 Decatur stockholders, opened its doors at 1501 E. Eldorado in Decatur last June. Housed in the modern looking building seen on our front cover, it is located on a customer parking lot with space for 40 cars away from the city's congested area.

The bank, "4 minutes" from downtown Decatur, is also only a few blocks from the several huge soybean processing plants that have made Decatur the world's soybean center.

"We used the word Capital to denote that our bank was one which would furnish capital for industry and other useful purposes in making loans in our community," states Edward E. Curtis, the president. "We wanted to pick some striking and unusual name from the ordinary run of bank names. We thought Soy Capital Bank would be a good one."

Mr. Curtis reminds us that Decatur has a Radio Station WSOY as well as a bank named for soybeans.

Mr. Curtis is past president of the Security Bank at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and past president of the People's Bank at Pana, Ill.

See Higher Canadian Oil, Meal Exports

CANADIAN EXPORTS of vegetable oil and meal in the 1956-57 marketing year may be somewhat above those of the year ending last Sept. 30, provided there are no exchange restrictions to impede sales, reports USDA's Foreign Crops and Markets.

The volume of soybeans exported to the United Kingdom may not be so large as last year, however, because of the smaller Canadian crop.

Canada's soybean exports at 1.7 million bushels during the 1955-56 marketing year were more than two-thirds larger than 1954-55. Imports of soybeans were also up, totaling 8.1 million bushels at the end of August, compared with 7.9 million bushels through September of the previous marketing year.

It is reported that both the domestic and export business for vegetable oils and oil meal was especially good during the early part of 1956-57, with exports being limited by a shortage of ocean freight space.

The bulk of soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal is said to be going to the United Kingdom with smaller quantities to other West European countries. It is reported also that sizable quantities of Canadian rapeseed have been sold to Europe and that both the domestic and export demand for linseed oil is strong.

CANADA: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS AND RELATED PRODUCTS, MARKETING YEARS 1954-55 AND 1955-56[1]

Commodity	Unit	1954-55	1955-56[2]
Imports			
Soybeans	bu.	7,925,561	8,096,690
Soybean oil, N.O.P. Edible	sht. tn.	6,420	8,107
Soybean oil for manufacture	sht. tn.	5,245	3,960
Soybean oil cake and meal	sht. tn.	79,539	176,185
Exports			
Soybeans	bu.	979,520	1,656,228
Soybean oil	sht. tn.	[3]	[4] 11,081
Soybean oil cake and meal	sht. tn.	128,674	208,379

1 Oct. 1-Sept. 30, unless otherwise specified.
2 Oct. 1-Aug. 31.
3 Not listed separately.
4 January-September.
Source: Foreign Trade of Canada.

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200-3 Anchor Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.

PUBLICATIONS

Soy, Good Milk for World's Infants

SOY MILK. During the last 25 years there has been a progressive increase in allergic diseases in children. The explanation seems to be that there is less and less breast feeding and cow's milk formula is being used more generally.

There is not only a possibility of supplying the world's infants with a well formulated food but also of relieving them from allergic reactions of eczema, asthma, vomiting, diarrhea, and other gastro-intestinal disorders.

Leading as a substitute for breast milk that gives promise of meeting this two-fold need is a well formulated soybean milk. It is a satisfactory substitute for breast milk and can be used as a replacement for cow's milk.

So far it is the most satisfactory diet for the allergic newborn during the period of sensitivity which in most cases ends by the close of the first year.

Expectant mothers with allergy may use soy milk during the prenatal period to prevent sensitizing their infants. Infants known to be sensitive to cow's milk should continue during the growing years.

Soybean milk is a complete protein food and when enriched with vitamins, minerals and carbohydrates is one of the most adequate nutritionally of any food known.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF SOY MILK. By Harry W. Miller, director of the International Nutritional Research Foundation, 11503 Pierce Place, Arlington, Calif.

ST. LAWRENCE. Effective date of completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway has now been pushed back to 1962, according to L. L. Waters and Joseph R. Hartley.

Last year, Congress authorized completion of the 27-foot channel north and west of Lake Erie. The funds are expected to be available in 1957, but the channel may not be ready for operation until 1962. However substantial relief will be afforded in 1959.

The St. Lawrence Seaway when completed will be a 27-foot water course from the tips of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior out to sea and be open approximately 8 months each year.

The most important traffic apparently will be in iron ore, followed by grains including soybeans, and petroleum. Waters and Hartley foresee a major movement of U. S. soybeans through the Seaway bound for Europe, the volume, of course, depending on European demand.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—A NEW ERIE CANAL? By L. Leslie Waters and Joseph R. Hartley. Business Horizons. School of Business, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

CROP REPORT. The Department of Agriculture has issued 1955 county estimates of acreage, yield and production of soybeans harvested for beans as prepared by the state agricultural statisticians.

The estimates reflect the revisions necessitated by the 1954 federal census of agriculture.

Although soybean production is estimated in 30 states, the 23 states for which county estimates are shown comprise more than 99% of the 1955 U. S. total production.

SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS BY COUNTIES, 1955. Acreage, Yield and Production. AMS-156. Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Washington 25, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOVEL METHOD FOR REFINING SOYBEAN OIL. By Lester P. Hayes and Hans Wolf, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, Vol. 33, No. 10, October 1956, pages 440-442.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN NORTH DAKOTA. By R. B. Widdifield, R. E. Bothun, and T. E. Stoa. Circular A-250. Extension Service, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.

THE CLARK SOYBEAN FOR ILLINOIS. By R. D. Osler and C. M. Woodworth. Bulletin 569. Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

FEEDING

SUPPLEMENTS. In each of four Oklahoma trials where comparisons were made between various protein supplements or combinations of proteins in milo rations for swine, soybean oil meal produced the most rapid gain with the least feed required per unit of gain and the least cost per unit of gain.

The addition of fish meal or dry buttermilk did not improve the performance of the soybean oil meal basal ration. The substitution of sesame meal for a part of the soybean oil meal reduced the rate of gain slightly.

A combination of three parts of soybean oil meal to one part of cottonseed meal was about equal to straight soybean oil meal. The use of larger quantities of cottonseed meal proved to be unsatisfactory. A combination of cottonseed meal and tankage also gave satisfactory results.

PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS TO MILO RATIONS FOR SWINE. By J. C. Hillier, Robert MacVicar, S. A. Ewing and Willis Nickelson. Feeding and Breeding Tests, Progress Report, 1955-56. Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-45, June 1956. Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.

PROTEIN LEVEL. Rations of corn and soybean oil meal fortified with minerals and vitamins were fed to pigs individually at different protein levels of 8, 10, 12, 16 and 18% with and without chlortetracycline hydrochloride from approximately 30 pounds up to 200 pounds on alfalfa pasture in an Iowa test.

A maximum was reached in gains and feed efficiency at 16% protein up to 75 pounds and at 14% up to 200 pounds.

PROTEIN LEVELS WITH AND WITHOUT AN ANTIBIOTIC FOR GROWING-FINISHING SWINE ON LEGUME PASTURE. By V. C. Speer, G. E. Combs, Jr., G. C. Ashton and D. V. Catron. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 15, No. 5, November 1956, pages 1052-58.

ENERGY LEVEL. Relatively high energy diets for growing turkeys from 12 to 28 weeks of age supported superior rates of growth compared to that of relatively low energy diets in South Dakota tests. Feed efficiency was 10% to 25% higher.

EFFECTS OF ENERGY AND PROTEIN LEVELS AND ANTIBIOTICS ON GROWING TURKEYS. By C. W. Carlson, Wm. Kohlmeyer, Catherine Hendrick, and R. A. Wilcox. Technical Bulletin 17, April 1956. South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Brookings, S. Dak.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOYBEAN INSTITUTE

Soybean "Schools" in Larger Cities

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI
Managing Director, Japanese-American Soybean Institute, Tokyo, Japan

The Japanese-American Soybean Institute is the operating agency for the market development project in Japan that is being conducted by the American Soybean Association and utilizing P. L. 480 funds.

THE WORK of the Institute since its establishment has been, as previously reported, concentrated mostly on preliminary research, surveys of shipments of soybeans imported into Japan, and study of various soybean products.

The results achieved from this work have given sufficient justification to turn our efforts henceforth toward market development which is the principal duty imposed on our Institute. We will from now on devote more to educational and promotional work in Japan until an invincible footing for the requirements of U. S. soybeans be won with increased demand each year.

S. Hayashi

Among various promotion plans to be carried out, our Institute has arranged for production of a movie film of about 18,000 to 20,000 feet in length showing the production and consumption of soybeans including emphasis on the fact that they are the cheapest source of nutrition. The scenario is now being prepared.

Arrangements have been made with the Food Life Improvement Association which is a government agency under control of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Japan Nutrition Organization, another government agency under the Ministry of Welfare, for the opening of classes in the various important cities throughout Japan. More than 800 public health centers are engaged in activities first to educate prefectural leaders as to the value of soybeans and how to use more effectively the various soybean products in our daily life, and then gradually to expand such activities throughout the whole population.

A research study will be carried out by the University of Kyoto under the direction of Dr. Inoue, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, and Dr. Matsumoto, in charge of the food laboratory, jointly with a natto manufacturer. They will attempt to learn why U. S. soybeans are not suitable for making natto and kinako and to work out a successful method and chemical formula adapted to the manufacture of natto and kinako.

A study will also be made to discover a method to preserve natto in a dried condition so it can be used any time anywhere by the larger percentage of our people, not only as an auxiliary food but by adding to our staple foods such as rice or bread.

Many people in America do not know what natto and kinako are. I will explain in the next issue of the Digest. Perhaps one of these days these foods will be enjoyed not only in the States but all over the world. Powdered cheese is an animal protein, but you will before long be getting powdered natto, a rich vegetable protein.

Japanese Purchases

Japan purchased approximately 300,000 metric tons of new crop beans during October-December 1956 and the first half of January 1957. This total included 34,040 metric tons from China.

The total budget for October 1956 to March 1957 calls for a total of 435,000 tons including 10,000 tons from Brazil. This leaves about 111,000 tons still to be purchased to use up the budget. It should be remembered, however, this does not necessarily mean that we cannot buy beyond the 110,000 tons before the end of March. It very often happens that when processors or importers consider prices of soybeans reasonably low they will contract for further quantities in anticipation of allocations for the next fiscal year.

Import Plan for 1957-58

It is reported that our government is drafting a plan to import 850,000 tons of soybeans during the coming fiscal year from April 1957 through March 1958. This will be 50,000 tons more than 1956-57.

Chinese Soybeans

Applications for import of only 730 tons of Chinese soybeans have been made since the beginning of the new year. According to an unofficial report, about 2,000 tons have been purchased at £45-0-0 f.o.b. for February shipment. Consumers, however, do not seem to be interested at this price.

Rapeseed Production

According to the government's plan the acreage for rapeseed this year is expected to be 279,562 cho, and production 5,870,000 bags (60 kilo net) or 352,200 tons which is 10% more than 1956.

SOYBEANS

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SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Have taken over $100,000 profit out of commodity trades the past two years, because of your service." KANSAS.—"Your advices nearer correct than any I ever followed." GA.—"Best service I ever have taken." OHIO.—"I started on a shoe string—have made nice profits on your advice. Your service is TOPS." NEBR.—"Have subscribed to several commodity advisory services—honestly believe YOURS the BEST I have EVER seen." ALA.—"Your ACCURACY in forecasting is AMAZING to me." KANSAS.—"Find check for $25 for 3 months renewal.—You certainly hit every turn of the market right 'on the nose'. I stuck with another service for 6 months and lost $7,000. By using your advice I'm beginning to climb out." IOWA.—"Several people whose names I sent you are taking your service and MAKING MONEY. One made about $26,000 last year on $5,000 to begin with. Had to pay Uncle Sam $12,000, which 'hurt' him."—N. C. BROKER.—"A friend told me that on your advice during past 3 weeks he made over $5,000 on JULY soybeans," CALIF.—"Have taken thousands of dollars from the market on your advice—believe it entirely possible to average $1,000 per month." MICH.—"Had over 10 different services—must say YOURS TOPS THEM ALL.—If you get customers from Minnesota and Dakotas, that's a plug from ME. My year's renewal speaks for itself." IOWA.—Did so WELL on your MARVELOUS advice, here's $100 bill as 'thank you' present." MASS.

"Following YOUR market advices—tops in my opinion—have taken $5,000 profit in SOYBEANS in past 3 WEEKS." LA.

"Sure did WONDERFUL with that $5 subscription—OVER $3,000 PROFIT so far, and if I had gone along on first couple of letters, would have done much better." OHIO.

"Am another satisfied customer. Made enough on JULY beans, FIRST WEEK I took service, to pay for service REST OF MY LIFE, and I figure on living a LONG time yet." IOWA.

"In 28 years in grain business, YOUR commodity-stock service was FAR THE BEST used during that period." NEBR.

"Get Acquainted" Offer

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GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

Joins Myers-Sherman

Lester C. Hendrikson, formerly general manager of the Vac-U-Vator division, Dunbar Kapple, Inc., has been voted vice president in charge of sales for the portable division of the **Myers-Sherman Co.**, Streator, Ill.

Lester C. Hendrickson

According to an announcement by C. Robert Myers, president, the Myers-Sherman Co. has set up a new corporate plan establishing two divisions, a portable division responsible for the merchandising of the Fords complete portable feed processing and Fords pneumatic Grain-Vayor equipment.

The stationary equipment division will continue to merchandise the Fords line of stationary milling equipment including hammermills, molasses blenders, vertical mixers, corn shellers, etc., under the leadership of Dan Keller.

This new plan will enable Myers-Sherman customers to have much better service and detailed attention, according to Mr. Myers.

Westley Promoted

Appointment of Richard O. Westley as general manager of the **Glidden Co.'s** chemurgy division has been announced.

Richard O. Westley

Mr. Westley will direct all soybean processing and grain merchandising operations of this major Glidden unit, succeeding Willard C. Lighter who was recently elected executive vice president of the company.

He joined Glidden in 1955 as grain department manager of the chemurgy division, and a year later became manager of commodity operations. Prior to that he was associated with Cargill, Inc., as manager of that company's central region grain operations.

He will direct operations of the chemurgy division from the division's headquarters in Chicago.

Filtration Process

Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa., announces that it has sold its recorded engineering know-how obtained in the design-erection of a solvent extraction plant based on the principles of filtration-extraction to **Wurster & Sanger Inc.**, Chicago.

The process was developed by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and was adapted to commercial use when Lukens designed a plant for Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co. in Greenwood, Miss.

A second plant designed by Wurster & Sanger, who are consulting and contracting chemical engineers specializing in the oil and fat field, is now being erected in Chile.

Lukens is one of the world's leading producers of specialty steel plates, clad steels, heads and plate shapes.

Fulton Vice President

The board of directors of **Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills**, New Orleans, La., has elected Eugene B. DuBois of New Orleans a vice president of the company. DuBois, a veteran of 31 years with Fulton, is general sales manager of the bag division.

Eugene B. DuBois

Mr. Du Bois joined Fulton in 1926 as a sales representative at the company's Minneapolis branch, and in 1941 he was assistant sales manager. Last year he became general sales manager.

Fire destroyed Elevator B of **Continental Grain Co.** at Chicago Jan. 21-22, and with it over 1 million bushels of soybeans in addition to some other grain. The fire was a highly disturbing influence in the Chicago soybean market for a day or two.

Thomas E. Hosty, Sincere & Co., became chairman of the board of directors, **Chicago Board of Trade** Jan. 21. James M. Wade, Lamson Bros. & Co., and Henry M. Wolf, broker, were selected first and second vice chairmen.

Dr. Donald H. Wheeler has been appointed head of the chemical research department of the **General Mills** research laboratory at Minneapolis. He joined the General Mills' research laboratories in 1943. As principal chemist he has directed basic research on drying oils since 1951.

Robert C. Liebenow, **Chicago Board of Trade** president, has been named one of the nation's 10 outstanding young men for 1956 by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

R. W. Booker & Associates, consulting engineers, St. Louis, Mo., announce that Bayard R. Brick became associated with them as director of foreign operations effective Jan. 1.

Three symposia are being arranged for the 48th annual meeting of the **American Oil Chemists Society** to be held in New Orleans, La., at the Roosevelt Hotel, Apr. 29-May 1. They are fats in nutrition and health, unit processes and operations, and technical safety.

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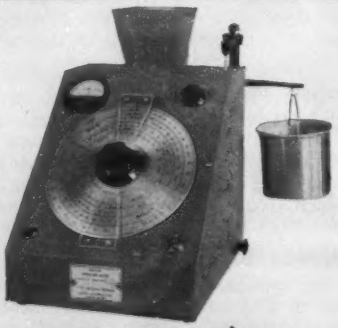
The RADSON MOISTURE METER

Here's a machine to measure the moisture content of grain that is PORTABLE, ACCURATE and SENSIBLY PRICED. The RADSON will work from the cigar lighter of a car or truck, as well as 110 V. AC. It's designed for elevator accuracy, but it's still tough enough to go into the field. And it's priced low enough that it will pay for itself in very short order. For more information, write us at the address below.

A Few Choice Dealerships Are Still Available



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Direct reading . . . all grains . . . no charts needed. Versatile, portable, light weight, designed for elevator accuracy, low priced, fully guaranteed. Models for 6 or 12 Volt D.C. or 110 Volt A.C.

RADSON ENGINEERING CORPORATION
MACON, ILLINOIS

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

TRACTOR. Ability to plow up to 32 acres a day or disk up to 51 acres is announced for the new Model 600 six-plow, six-speed, six-cylinder tractor by the J. I. Case Co.

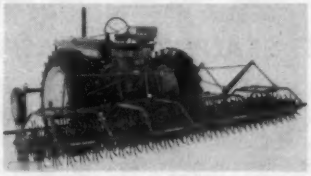
New fast power steering, dual-control hydraulic system, independent take-off and declutchable belt pulley are designed to add to its usefulness.

The Case 600 tractor is offered with either diesel or LP gas engines, in standard and Rice Special models.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2e, Hudson, Iowa.

ROTARY HOES. A series of new rotary hoes, including a 14-foot, four-section integral model for the universal three-point hitch on John Deere "520," "620," and "720" tractors, has been added to the Deere rotary hoe line.

This new rotary hoe, the "Economy 12" series, also is available as a drawn type in two-, three-, four-, and six-section sizes.



The John Deere 12 series has many of the features of the John Deere Heavy-Duty 14 series. Although lighter in weight and with smaller wheels, the new hoe retains the basic wheel design which has proved superior in penetration and wearing qualities.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2d, Hudson, Iowa.

BAG CLOSER. Union Special Machine Co., Chicago manufacturer of industrial sewing machines, announces a portable electric bag closer, designated as Class 2100, to its line of bag closing machines.

The machine is designed to be the ideal bag closer for limited or intermittent operations where requirements do not justify the purchase of a more expensive, high production unit. In addition, it is made to serve just as advantageously in large plants as a supplemental machine.

The bag can be operated anywhere, anytime, with no installation. It weighs only 10½ pounds.

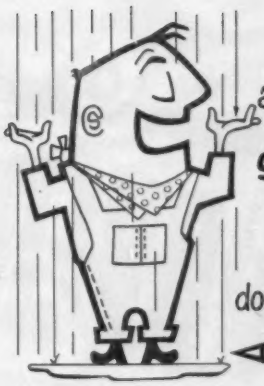
For further information including circular write Soybean Digest 2c, Hudson, Iowa.

PLANTER. A new high-speed four-row planter, the McCormick No. 450, has been announced by International Harvester. The new planter, which the manufacturer calls the world's fastest precision hill-drop, check-row and drill planter, plants corn, cotton, beans, sorghums, and most other row crops.

It is a trail-behind type, and can be used with any tractor.

Tests show uniform planting and well-grouped hills at up to 7 miles per hour.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2a, Hudson, Iowa.



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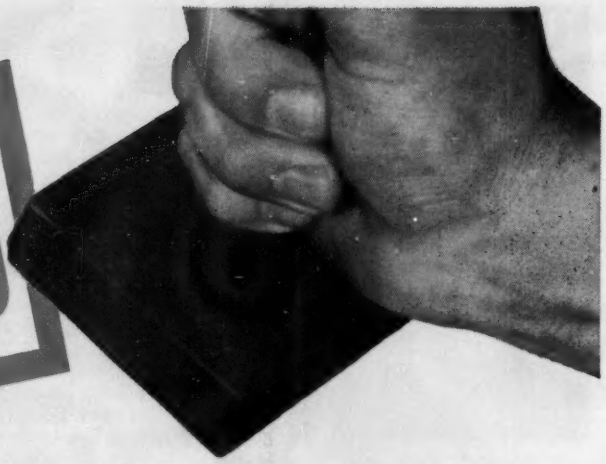

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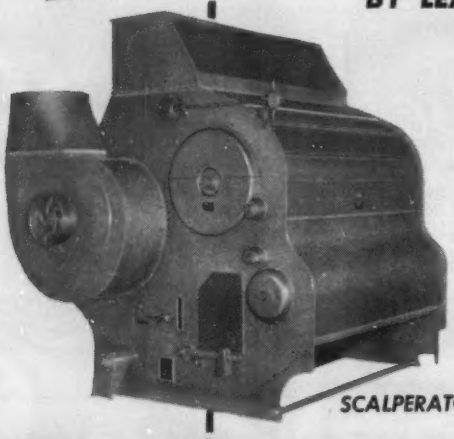
BY LEADING HANDLERS AND PROCESSORS

OF SOY BEANS



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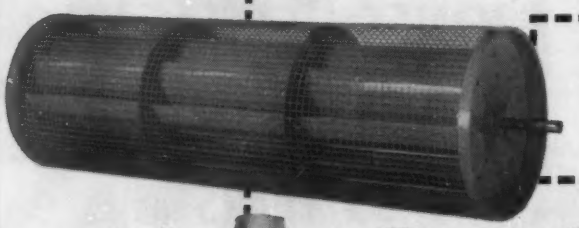
FIRST SCALPING AND ASPIRATION

The Carter Scalperator does a good job of rough scalping *and* aspirating beans going directly to storage. It removes both coarse and light foreign materials. It also is a valuable machine to use on beans or grains when turned for cooling. Note that the Scalperator can be used on other grains without change of equipment. In capacity this is a "fast" machine. The Scalperator uses only rotary motion, thus does not vibrate.



The Basic Unit—Hart-Carter "Squirrel-Cage "Scalping Reel. Baffle plate construction retards flow of beans through the reel, insuring *thorough* rough scalping. The reel is self cleaning.

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EFFICIENT SCALPING AND ASPIRATION

LATE REPORTS

STOCKS. Stocks of soybeans in all storage positions on Jan. 1 amount to 330.3 million bushels, reports Agricultural Marketing Service. This is the highest of record for the date and compares with 274.8 million bushels on Jan. 1 last year, the previous high. Farm and interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks account for all of the increase. Stocks at terminals and in processing plants are both less than a year earlier.

From an estimated supply of 459.6 million bushels (carryover Oct. 1 of 3.7 million bushels plus 1956 production of 455.9 million bushels) a disappearance of 129.3 million bushels for the October to December quarter is indicated by Jan. 1 stocks. Known use for the quarter includes 81.5 million bushels processed for oil and nearly 37 million bushels exported. In addition, significant quantities of the 1956 crop were processed and some were exported before Oct. 1. During the quarter, feed and other uses also accounted for some disappearance. After allowing for uses of the 1956 crop before Oct. 1, the disappearance indicated from stocks is in relatively close balance with the known disappearance.

Stocks of soybeans Jan. 1, 1957 (1,000 bu.)

State	Off-Farm total[1] Jan. 1		Total[2] all positions Jan. 1	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Ohio	14,885	15,656	24,238	28,770
Ind.	13,871	10,919	29,653	32,291
Ill.	49,668	56,201	79,531	102,083
Minn.	14,786	14,758	31,920	41,553
Iowa	20,520	20,597	39,512	47,065
Mo.	9,450	8,960	17,430	20,696
Kans.	1,363	818	2,033	1,633
N. C.	747	2,321	2,267	4,646
Miss.	650	1,140	2,434	3,482
Ark.	2,100	2,151	4,291	6,225
Others*	30,129	27,788	41,462	41,814
U. S.	158,169	161,309	274,771	330,258

* Other states and unallocated—to avoid disclosing individual operations. [1] Includes stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, commercial stocks reported by grain division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corp which are in transit, in bins and other storages under CCC control. [2] Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

Grade	Oct.-Dec. 1955		Oct.-Dec. 1956		December 1955		November 1956		December 1956[2]	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	27,581	19	23,990	16	3,738	14	4,538	13	3,788	13
No. 2	73,428	49	58,309	39	12,373	47	12,886	38	11,992	42
No. 3	32,611	22	36,360	24	7,398	28	8,983	26	7,176	25
No. 4	11,959	8	22,479	15	2,205	8	4,661	14	3,606	13
Sample	3,367	2	8,992	6	735	3	2,905	9	1,867	7
Total	148,946	100	150,130	100	26,449	100	33,973	100	28,429	100

[1] Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2] Of the December 1956 receipts, 9,800 bushels were black, 15,750 mixed and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in December included 5,176,826 bushels as cargo lots, 3,882,892 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Week ended Jan. 5	21,841,922
Week ended Jan. 12	34,592,222
Week ended Jan. 19	26,714,078

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for November and December.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stocks, December 1956-November 1956 (tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 31 1956	Nov. 30 1956
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	643,840	631,368	629,919	637,125	65,404	51,483
Flour	8,629	8,659	8,166	8,607	2,780	2,317
Lecithin	1,487	1,365	(NA)	(NA)	1,205	1,292

NA—Not available.

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, December 1956-November 1956 (tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Net receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956
U. S.	548,130	829,492	809,631	797,722	2,110,629	2,372,110
Illinois	199,977	223,517	295,105	298,990	714,427	809,555
Indiana	29,960	44,756	76,903	81,126	185,690	232,633
Iowa	109,226	94,774	139,055	130,665	184,162	213,991
Kansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	13,027	15,712
Kentucky	8,668	(1)	20,633	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	46,442	51,654	55,728	55,153	29,449	38,733
Missouri	12,336	18,605	31,044	29,291	102,203	120,911
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	16,872	(1)	4,464	2,430	41,755	29,347
Ohio	43,408	81,339	68,197	81,325	245,216	290,005
Texas	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
All other	81,261	314,847	98,502	118,742	594,700	621,221

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, December 1956-November 1956

State	Crude oil (thousands of pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 31, 1956	Nov. 30, 1956	Dec. 1956	Nov. 1956	Dec. 31, 1956	Nov. 30, 1956
U. S.	289,736	284,820	60,010	52,636	643,840	631,368	65,404	51,483
Illinois	109,275	109,466	20,336	19,395	228,507	228,867	28,786	19,958
Indiana	27,871	29,145	6,411	6,540	62,028	64,501	3,630	3,813
Iowa	49,749	46,729	11,195	8,904	115,494	108,172	8,279	5,444
Kansas	(1)	(1)	580	417	(1)	(1)	414	365
Kentucky	7,449	(1)	(1)	674	16,291	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	18,183	18,923	8,262	6,253	45,453	43,951	2,276	3,411
Missouri	11,153	10,047	1,475	777	25,663	24,055	1,903	1,135
Nebraska	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	1,345	708	664	411	3,347	1,867	822	(1)
Ohio	30,266	27,999	3,778	3,287	69,782	65,506	6,456	3,169
All other	34,442	41,803	7,309	5,978	77,275	94,447	12,911	14,188

[1] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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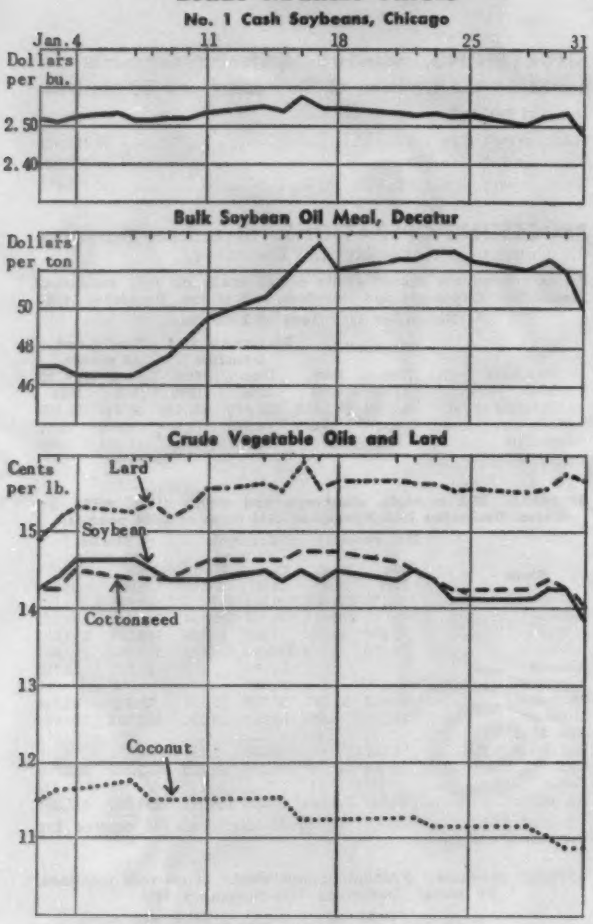
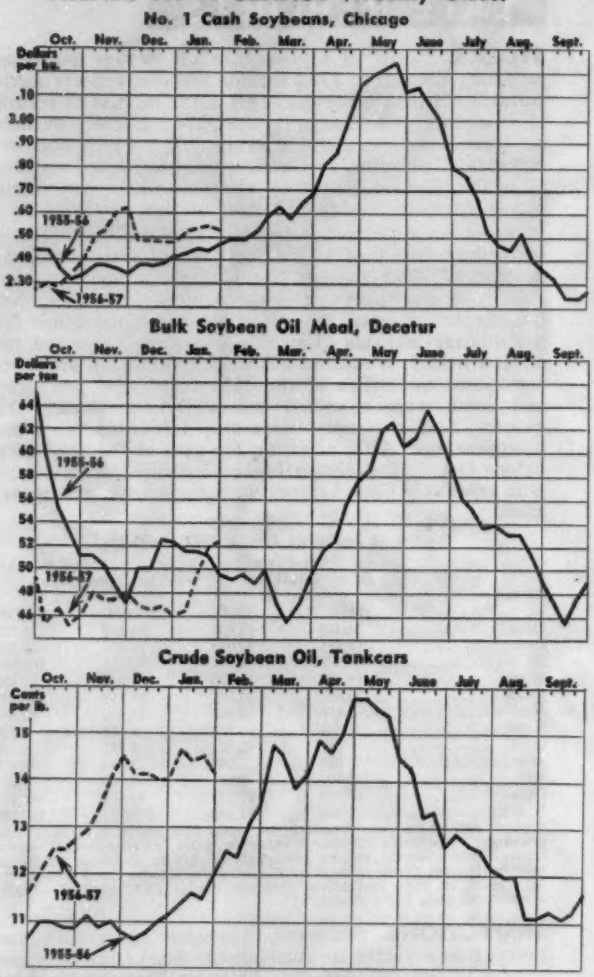


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)



January Markets

THERE WAS little net change in spot soybean and soybean oil prices during January. But there was a nice advance in meal and it reached the highest level since last midsummer. An aggressive consumer demand for meal developed during the month and it was in extremely short supply at times.

There was considerable uncertainty the forepart of the month over the size of future exports, depending in large part on government grants of additional P. L. 480 funds; the size of January marketings of soybeans, which were termed "light to moderate"; the possibility of further U. S. involvement in the Near East; and the size of soybean stocks reports, and the volume of soybeans to go under government loan and purchase agreement. These uncertainties caused bean and oil markets to mark time. Traders in soybean oil were inclined to wait for definite word from Washington on the export program.

Substantial amounts of soybeans were cleared for export to Europe during January, apparently in part a result of the blocked Suez Canal.

Bullish influences included the continued heavy rate of processing operations, with 27 million bushels of soybeans being crushed in December and the average for the crop year to date almost reaching that figure, the possibility of an emergency feed program in the drouth areas, and the large elevator fire in Chicago that destroyed over 1 million bushels of soybeans.

Bearish influences included continued talk of a large carryover of soybeans into the next crop year, a report from Argentina that export restrictions had been removed from sunflower seed and peanut oils, and the fact that soybean exports to date have not been quite as large as expected.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean fatty acids remained at 15¼¢ per pound during December. Acid soybean soap stock delivered Midwest remained at 6¼¢, and raw soybean soap stock at 2¼¢ to 2⅜¢.

1956 SOYBEAN CROP POSITION IN A NUTSHELL

Soybean stocks in all positions	Jan. 1, 1957 330,258,000 bu.	Jan. 1, 1956 274,771,000 bu.
Total soybeans placed under government support	Dec. 15, 1957 50,392,000 bu.	Dec. 15, 1956 22,828,000 bu.
Total soybeans withdrawn from support	1,796,000 bu.	.....
Soybeans crushed first quarter	Oct. 1-Dec. 31 1956 81,506,000 bu.	Oct. 1-Dec. 31 1955 74,651,000 bu.
Balance on hand for processing or export	Jan. 1, 1957 311,359,000 bu.	Jan. 1, 1956 243,096,000 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas export and shipped to Canada	Oct. 1, 1956-Jan. 18, 1957 41,259,657 bu.	Oct. 1, 1955-Jan. 18, 1956 37,602,345 bu.

For details see "Late Reports" on preceding page and "In the Markets" beginning page 36.

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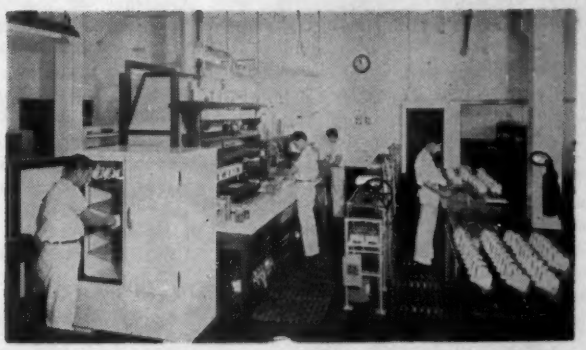

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

See No Early Action on Corn

By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

CORN PROGRAM. It's doubted by most Farm Bloc members in Congress that a "longtime" corn program will be enacted this year, though there will be action of some kind.

Southerners have been giving corn men in Congress some trouble this winter, claiming corn has received favorable treatment almost since there has been a farm program.

They are irritated that corn got most of the funds paid out in the soil bank last year, though it was the only crop that had much participation since eligibility for participation continued into late July.

However, southern Farm Bloc members won't knock out a corn program (as they have appeared to threaten to at times this winter), because it would be a blow, also, to programs for southern crops.

The bill by Congressman Andresen (R) of Minnesota provides a minimum 51-million-acre allotment for corn, a minimum price support loan rate of 75% of parity, and would permit participation in the soil bank for corn by reducing any tillable acres by 15% of the corn allotment for the farm.

The Administration supports a base acreage for corn of around 51 million acres, but opposes a 75% of parity minimum for price support, and wants corn acres reduced, rather than just tillable acres on the farm.

Outcome of the juggling over a corn program in Congress this winter is likely to be an allotment program with a 75% of parity minimum loan rate, but with a minimum allowable acreage of between 45 and 50 million.

Since action is not likely to come until at least planting time—possibly later—it is doubtful that the corn legislation will have much bearing on soybean plantings this season.

OUTLOOK. A continued strong demand for soybeans and soybean oil is expected from now into the spring months, then there may be a little tapering off.

This was the outlook during late January.

Prices for both beans and oil are expected to hold fairly steady—not go much higher and not sink much lower.

Bean prices depend to some extent on how beans are marketed. With record holdings of nearly 170 million bushels on farms Jan. 1, brief price breaks could occur if marketings came too fast.

With a more or less steady movement, however, it's believed here that bean prices will hold pretty steady for balance of the year. The USDA estimate of average farm price for 1956-57 is $2.22 a bushel. Probabilities are now that the average will run a little higher than this.

Cottonseed oil prices lately have taken their usual place above soybean oil, and this spread is expected to widen a little more as the season matures because of smaller cottonseed supplies.

Exports of edible vegetable oils are still booming. During October and November 182 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oil were exported. The December figure is expected to be close to 140 million pounds.

A recent estimate puts probable exports during January-February at 300 million pounds more, making over 600 million pounds for the first 5 months of the marketing year.

This rate is not expected to continue indefinitely, however. Exports for the March-June period have been figured recently at less than 100 million pounds a month. Shipments during the summer months are expected to be considerably lower than 100 million pounds a month.

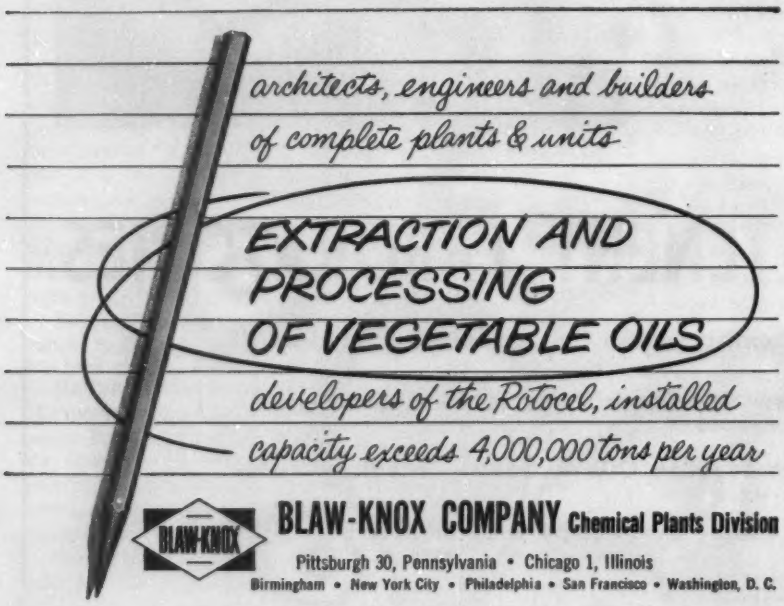
Even so, it appears at the quarter mark of this season that exports would strike close to the 1.1-million-pound figure estimated by USDA officials at the outlook conference last fall.

Exports this summer and next season will depend a good deal on subsidy programs, primarily Public Law 480 money. Around $400 million of the original $3 billion authorized was still uncommitted at the end of the first quarter of the current marketing season.

However, Congress is being asked for another $1 billion in 480 funds, and is reasonably sure to grant the request. This program has been as popu'ar or more so with Farm Bloc members on the Hill as any worked out since the war.

Looking down the road for the balance of this marketing year, there are two schools of thought here.

One says supplies of oil are going to be fairly tight, because the crush can't keep up to the very high level some officials have expected — as much as 335 million bushels this season. The official USDA estimate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of crush has been 325 million bushels —an average of around 27 million bushels a month.

So far the crush has held at around this figure. Before long, southern mills are expected to get into the picture so far as soybean crush is concerned—if the margin is wide enough.

The other school says in view of the very large supply of beans on hand there will be plenty of oil to meet all requirements and no tight situation should develop.

In general, USDA export officials remain reasonably optimistic. Beans have been moving at a good clip. Much oil is still to be sold, and a great deal already contracted for has not been shipped.

One of the top operating officials put it this way: "With the sentiment in Congress such as it is in support of the 480 export program, with the President asking for another $1 billion in 480 funds, and with consumption of our oils on the increase in many other countries, it looks to me that the United States is going to be in a pretty good position so far as fats and oil exports are concerned for some time to come.

"There are many requests for supplies under the 480 program which, with dollars available and a willingness to commit them for this purpose, can be translated into solid fats and oil exports next year.

"At the same time, we are not going to lose sight of the dollar markets, which we are most interested in maintaining and developing —such as Germany, Japan, soybeans to Canada, and so on.

"What I am saying is that movement of our so-called surpluses should cause no really serious problem. We may have little ups and downs, but these should not be taken too seriously. We have always had them."

DROUTH FEED. Will protein feeds as well as grains and hay be provided drouth-ridden states of the west and southwest as a result of the President's trip over the area?

Some members of Congress have asked for this, but talks with USDA officials indicate it is not likely. More probable would be an increase in supplies of grains in surplus, officials say.

FOOD REPORT. USDA has just issued the first of five comprehensive statistical reports on food consumption by major groups and by income groups which all producer organizations and industry groups interested in where the domestic fats and oils markets are located will want to obtain.

The current report covers the country as a whole. The next four will go into detail of food use by regions—the first time in USDA surveys of this kind that regional data have been obtained.

The report is based on information given to trained interviewers during one week in the spring of 1955.

For fats and oils products all told there is no great difference in amounts used by various income groups. The range is between a low of 2.97 pounds used in a week per household of 3.5 persons to a top of 3.19 pounds a week. This is for non-farm households.

However, there are significant differences in the breakdowns by retail products. The following table shows figures on amounts of fats and oils products consumed in a week in non-farm households of 2 or more persons by income groups:

Quantity Per Household (Pounds)

Net Income	Butter	Margarine	Lard	Other shortening	Salad and cooking oils	Salad dressings
Under $1,000	.48	.53	.87	.45	.12	.18
$ 1,000-$1,999	.47	.60	.82	.39	.10	.40
$ 2,000-$2,999	.47	.75	.63	.47	.15	.55
$ 3,000-$3,999	.54	.82	.42	.55	.23	.61
$ 4,000-$4,999	.62	.77	.23	.57	.24	.58
$ 5,000-$5,999	.69	.80	.19	.49	.27	.64
$ 6,000-$7,999	.74	.72	.11	.49	.28	.61
$ 8,000-$9,999	.97	.68	.09	.56	.26	.65
$10,000- Over	1.25	.61	.07	.40	.31	.59

Top Prater Salesmen

HIGHLIGHT of the recent Prater Pulverizer Co. sales meeting, called the Prater College of Feed Technology, was the salesman of the year awards. You see George F. Thomas, president, flanked by the smiling award recipients—two this year because of a virtual tie in sales. At left is Howard Baumann covering the Illinois territory, and the cup-holder on the right is Dave Lingard serving northern Indiana.

Futures trading in soybean oil meal on the Chicago Board of Trade Jan. 10 at 672 lots of 100 tons each set a new high record since trading started in 1951, according to President Robert C. Liebenow.

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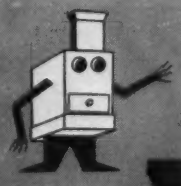

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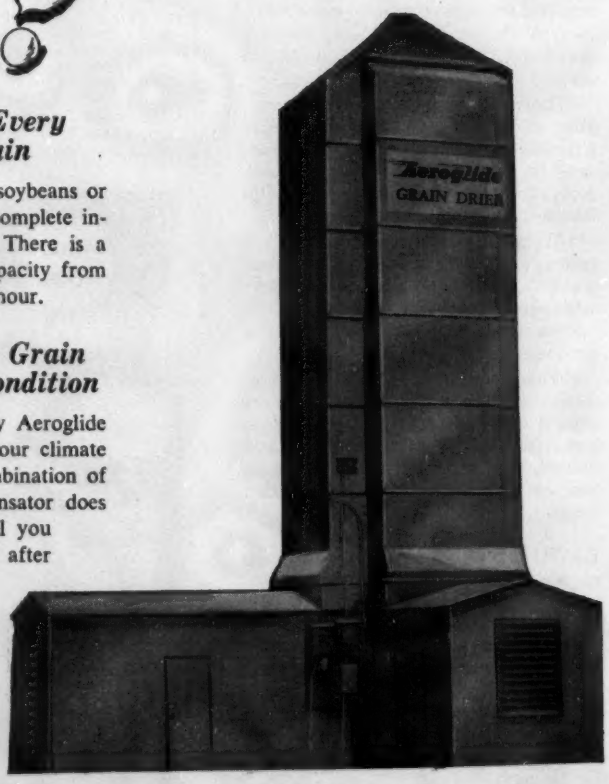

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FOR SALE — 72 - INCH FRENCH cookers, 10 x 42 three high cracking rolls, Anderson coolers, driers and Expellers, cake breakers, meal grinders, boilers, sewing machines. Ray L. Jones, 2222 Oakview Drive, Jefferson City, Mo.

LAUHOFF FLAKING ROLLS—Also single, double, two and three pair high roller mills. Ben Selby, 925 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE — SOYBEAN SEED, certified Clark, Wabash, wholesale, retail. Indiana certified white, yellow seed corn. Write Carl Burgdorf & Son, R. 1, Evansville, Ind.

BINS FOR EXTRA STORAGE—WE have available a limited number of surplus government type grain bins 18x16 ft. appr. 3,800 bu. H.F. Cap. at attractive prices. For particulars write Midwest Steel Products Co., Railway Exch. Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

FOR SALE—500 BU. CERTIFIED Chippewa soybeans, 400 bu. registered Chippewas, 200 bu. certified Norchiefs, 400 bu. certified Grants. Certified Selkirk wheat, Garry and Rodney oats and Raja flax. Eldred Buer & Sons, Canby, Minn.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKing rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

DR. CHEN'S NEW BOOK, "SOYbeans for Health, Longevity and Economy," should be found in every home. Send $3 to The Chemical Elements, South Lancaster, Mass. Money back if not satisfied.

SEED DIRECTORY

ARKANSAS

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 5,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden No. 2.

Keiser—Coleman Crews, 5,000 bu. certified Lee.

Osceola—L. C. Shelton, Rt. 3, Box 197, 2,000 bu. certified Lee.

Stuttgart—Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., certified and uncertified Lee, certified and uncertified Jackson, uncertified Ogden, uncertified Dorman, uncertified JEW 45, uncertified Volstate, uncertified Mamloxi.

Twist—J. F. Twist Merc. Co., 7,500 bu. certified Lee, 4,500 bu. certified Dorman.

ILLINOIS

Ridgeway—Jones Farm Store & Elevator, 8,000 bu. Kingwa hay beans, 5,000 bu. Virginia hay beans, packed in 2-bu. bags.

Waterman—Strever Seed & Grain Co., certified and uncertified Harosoy, uncertified Hawkeye, uncertified Lincoln.

INDIANA

Evansville 8—J. A. McCarty Seed Co., 526 N. W. Fourth St., certified and uncertified Clark, certified and uncertified Wabash, uncertified Kingwa.

Muncie—Gowin Farms, Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. certified Harosoy, 500 bu. certified Clark.

Walton—Geo. M. Hopper, Hopper Farms, Rt. 2, 500 bu. Indiana certified red tag Harosoy.

Valparaiso—Wyckoff Hybrid Corn Co., R.F.D., 2,500 bu. certified Harosoy, 500 bu. certified Hawkeye, 500 bu. certified Blackhawk, 300 bu. uncertified Richland, 500 bu. uncertified Monroe.

IOWA

Alden—Arthur Wall, Rt. 2, 350 bu. certified Chippewa.

Clear Lake—S. Kennedy & Sons, 1,800 bu. Iowa blue tag certified Chippewa.

MINNESOTA

Bird Island—A. A. Ziller, 2,000 bu. registered and certified Chippewa, 200 bu. registered and certified Grant, 400 bu. registered and certified Norchief, 400 bu. registered and certified Capital, 400 bu. registered and certified Ottawa Mandarin.

East Grand Forks—Ralph D. Larson, Rt. 2, 250 bu. certified Norchief.

Fairmont—Rollo Campe, Rt. 2, 500 bu. certified Chippewa.

Fairmont—J. H. Schrooten, Rt. 1, 4,000 bu. certified and registered Chippewa, 500 bu. certified Grant.

Hartland—Sig Borge & Son, 200 bu. certified Blackhawk, 250 bu. certified Chippewa, 125 bu. certified Grant, 125 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin.

Herman—Adolph Dvorak, 200 bu. certified Grant, 350 bu. certified Chippewa.

Lake Crystal—Wayne Othoudt, 500 bu. certified Chippewa, 300 bu. certified Grant, 100 bu. certified Blackhawk, 200 bu. certified Ottawa Mandarin.

Lake Crystal—Richard E. Wigley, Rt. 2, 700 bu. certified Chippewa.

Madison—Merlin L. Knorr, 200 bu. certified Grant, 400 bu. certified Chippewa, 300 bu. uncertified Chippewa.

St. Peter—Gilbert F. Hoehn, Rt. 2, 800 bu. certified Chippewa, 500 bu. uncertified Renville.

MISSISSIPPI

Hattiesburg — Leo W. Klarr, Elkay Farms, Rt. 1, 6,000 bu. certified and uncertified Jackson, 2,000 bu. certified and uncertified Lee, 1,000 bu. uncertified Dorman.

Hollywood—Bard Selden, 1,000 bu. Mississippi registered Lee.

Iuka—W. J. Brinkley, Box 218, 200 bu. certified Lee.

MISSOURI

St. Louis—Cypress Land Farms Co., 8129 Delmar Blvd., 2,000 bu. uncertified Clark, 500 bu. certified Clark, 2,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 4,000 bu. uncertified Dorman, 500 bu. uncertified S-100, 500 bu. uncertified Perry.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co., Box 488, Ph. 2303, 10,000 bu. uncertified Lee, 5,000 bu. certified Lee, 10,000 bu. uncertified Roanoke, 5,000 bu. uncertified Clemson 4s and 24s, 5,000 bu. uncertified JEW 45, 5,000 bu. uncertified Jackson, 2,000 bu. certified Jackson, 5,000 bu. uncertified Ogden, 2,000 bu. certified Ogden, 5,000 bu. uncertified Black Wilson, 5,000 bu. uncertified Otootan.

NORTH DAKOTA

Barney—Edd. Goerger, 1,000 bu. certified Capital, 1,000 bu. certified blue tag Norchief in bags, 300 bu. certified blue tag Chippewa in bags.

Leonard—Edw. F. Manthei, 3,000 bu. certified Hardome.

OHIO

Covington—Ebberts Field Seed Co., 5,000 bu. certified Hawkeye.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hartsville—Boyd Hicks, Rt. 2, 400 bu. uncertified Lee.

Orangeburg—Shuler & Smoak, Inc., 3,000 bu. uncertified JEW 45, 1,000 bu. uncertified Clemson CNS 24.

St. Matthews—L. B. Wannamaker Seed Co., Box 194, 10,000 bu. certified Lee, 8,000 bu. certified Jackson, 3,000 bu. certified CNS 24, 10,000 bu. uncertified JEW 45.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aurora—Kennis Wheeler, 1,000 bu. certified Chippewa.

VIRGINIA

Richmond 16—T. W. Wood & Sons, 11 South 14th St., certified and uncertified Ogden, uncertified Early Wood's Yellow, uncertified Jackson, certified and uncertified Lee.

ADVERTISE YOUR SOYBEAN SEED

Space is available for additional listings in the March and April issues. Cost to subscribers to the Soybean Digest is $3 for the first variety listing and $1.50 for each additional listing.

IN THE MARKETS

EXPORTS. U. S. cottonseed oil exports in November increased threefold from the previous month's total, according to preliminary data from the Bureau of the Census. And the October-November total is slightly above that of the comparable 2-month period last year.

At the same time, cumulative total of soybean oil shipments for the first 2 months of the current crop year was nearly three times as high as during October-November 1955.

Exports of 52,700 tons of soybean cake and meal in November topped shipments in any other month on record.

Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, oilcakes and meals: Preliminary estimates of U. S. exports in November and October-November 1956, and actual exports, November and October-November 1955

Commodity	November 1955	November 1956	October-November 1955	October-November 1956
		(Preliminary)		(Preliminary)
		Million pounds		
Cottonseed oil, refined	16.9	14.0	25.4	14.3
Cottonseed oil, refined and further processed	1.6	0.7	9.8	1.4
Cottonseed oil, crude	19.1	33.6	24.5	45.6
Total cottonseed oil	37.6	48.3	59.7	61.3
Soybean oil, refined	4.5	2.7	5.6	7.2
Soybean oil, refined and further processed	24.6	23.9	33.6	79.1
Soybean oil, crude	2.1	11.9	4.1	34.4
Total soybean oil	31.2	38.5	43.3	120.7
		Thousand short tons		
Cottonseed cake and meal	33.6	6.6	86.4	11.8
Linseed cake and meal	22.3	11.9	37.9	18.8
Soybean cake and meal	45.3	52.7	76.7	110.6
Total cake and meal	101.2	71.2	201.0	141.2

Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for November 1956, with comparable data for November 1955 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1955-56 and 1956-57, reported by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	November 1955	November 1956	October-November 1955-56	October-November 1956-57
Soybeans	bu.	13,226,783	9,992,308	22,053,995	20,235,434
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	2,068,362	11,956,250	4,046,511	34,439,550
Refined but not further processed	lb.	4,469,726	2,858,495	5,535,821	7,376,702
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	24,582,193	24,073,897	33,598,394	79,239,658
Total beans and oil, bean equivalent basis	bu.	16,219,806	13,681,250	26,200,514	31,733,876

Soybean: Inspection for overseas export by coastal areas, country of destination, and lake shipments to Canada, December 1956 (1,000 bu.)

Country		Country	
Atlantic		Israel	300
Belgium	1,477	Korea	242
Holland	1,138	France	171
West Germany	605	Formosa	235
United Kingdom	357	Japan	2,196
Denmark	1,201	Subtotal	6,915
Israel	698		
Sweden	446	**Lake Shipments**	
Japan	85	Canada	1,503
Hong Kong	3	Grand total	14,484
Other	56		
Subtotal	6,066	Total January-December 1956	68,031
Gulf			
Belgium	509	Total January-December 1955	63,480
Holland	2,331		
West Germany	931		

NOTE: Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. In some cases the ultimate destination of the grain exported is not shown on the inspection reports, therefore, the quantity of each country may vary from official census data which are based on custom declarations.

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas export by ports, and lake shipments to Canada, calendar year 1956[1] (1,000 bu.)

Ports		Ports	
Atlantic		Mobile	9,880
Albany	35	Galveston	33
New York	24	Subtotal	45,873
Philadelphia	3,911		
Baltimore	6,294	**Lake Shipments**	
Norfolk	4,384	Canada	7,510
Subtotal	14,648		
		Grand Total	
Gulf		For 1956	68,031
New Orleans	30,092	For 1955	63,480
Port Allen	5,868	For 1954	42,211

[1] Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Soybeans: Inspections for overseas exports by ports and country of destination Dec. 10-Jan. 18. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (bushels)

	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Norfolk	New Orleans	Mobile	Port Allen, La.	Total
Denmark	740,798	385,834	154,334				1,280,966
Sweden	445,864						445,864
Holland	566,166	665,653	431,118	1,456,661	672,676		3,792,274
Japan	26,104	59,237		1,217,912		1,791,460	3,094,713
Israel		360,603			299,667		660,270
Belgium	215,465	653,746	688,832	433,166	72,477		2,063,686
United Kingdom	91,467	106,400	37,333				235,200
West Germany	37,333	581,534	141,867	736,524	230,158		1,727,416
France			371,733				371,733
Formosa				125,000			125,000
Korea				164,910			164,910
Other	16,400	214,731	56,000	509,537	31,784		828,452
Total	2,139,597	3,027,738	1,881,217	4,643,710	1,306,762	1,791,460	14,790,484

STOCKS ON FARMS. Soybean stocks on farms Jan. 1 are estimated at 169 million bushels, the highest of record, by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. These stocks are 45% above a year earlier and 14% above those of Jan. 1, 1955, the previous high. The large farm stocks result from the record 1956 production and from farmers holding a higher than usual percentage of the crop on farms.

From a total supply of 458 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1956 (1956 production of 456 million bushels plus about 2 million bushels carryover), the movement from farms for the October-December 1956 quarter amounted to a record 289 million bushels. This compares with 261 million bushels for the same quarter in 1955. Harvest of the 1956 crop started early in several important states and a considerable quantity of soybeans moved from farms to processors and to commercial storage before Oct. 1. This quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the quarter.

Farm stocks are higher than last year in all producing areas. However, as usual, the bulk of the farm storage is in the North Central states.

Soybean stocks on farms Jan. 1 (1,000 bu.)

State	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	State	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
N.Y.	65	56	67	Del.	323	525	794
N.J.	166	226	389	Md.	425	868	310
Pa.	218	229	194	Va.	820	1,286	2,039
Ohio	7,293	9,353	13,114	N.C.	1,270	1,520	2,325
Ind.	11,302	15,782	21,372	S.C.	324	1,361	1,297
Ill.	22,957	29,863	45,882	Ga.	115	164	249
Mich.	833	1,366	2,100	Fla.	[1] 12	79	90
Wis.	294	585	817	Ky.	596	917	1,167
Minn.	7,570	17,134	26,795	Tenn.	501	630	713
Iowa	14,911	18,992	26,468	Ala.	106	195	231
Mo.	4,821	7,980	11,736	Miss.	945	1,784	2,342
N.Dak.	122	641	1,103	Ark.	958	2,191	4,074
S.Dak.	474	1,034	1,288	La.	129	329	390
Nebr.	548	756	734	Okla.	70	83	30
Kans.	850	670	815	Texas	[1] 1	3	24
				U. S.	79,019	116,602	168,949

[1] Short-time average. Crop reporting board, AMS, USDA.

PRICE SUPPORT. 1956-crop soybeans put under price support and loans withdrawn from support as of Dec. 15, 1956, and totals for Dec. 15, 1955, by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Quantity put under loan			Quantity of loans withdrawn from support	Purchase agreements	Total put under support 1956-57	Total put under support 1955-56
Farm stored	Warehouse stored	Total				
22,386	28,006	50,392	1,796	430	50,822	22,828

1 Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements through Dec. 15.

1956-crop soybeans put under support through Dec. 15, 1956

State	Loans Stored		Purchase agreements	Total quantity under support program
	Warehouse	Farm		
Alabama	2,845	5,697	0	8,542
Arizona	0	1,298	0	1,298
Arkansas	1,045,229	361,520	11,027	1,417,776
Delaware	0	218	0	218
Florida	1,670	0	0	1,670
Georgia	9,762	1,500	0	11,262
Illinois	6,894,343	3,659,537	183,305	10,737,185
Indiana	627,060	1,877,506	8,072	2,512,638
Iowa	7,586,169	6,961,185	100,629	14,647,983
Kansas	10,132	110,746	0	120,878
Kentucky	109,289	34,950	0	144,239
Louisiana	0	10,829	0	10,829
Maryland	0	1,071	0	1,071
Michigan	25,381	53,641	2,882	81,904
Minnesota	7,096,967	5,193,656	59,924	12,350,547
Mississippi	256,331	182,236	500	439,067
Missouri	2,428,813	2,440,341	30,389	4,899,534
Nebraska	34,026	87,314	450	121,790
New Jersey	0	4,843	0	4,843
North Carolina	1,234	24,157	0	25,391
North Dakota	305,205	279,181	7,803	592,189
Ohio	885,910	761,022	5,734	1,652,666
Oklahoma	9,789	5,871	0	15,660
Pennsylvania	0	1,252	0	1,252
South Carolina	85,083	69,860	3,000	157,943
South Dakota	117,126	203,608	3,155	323,889
Tennessee	462,973	27,640	12,950	503,563
Virginia	0	277	0	277
Wisconsin	10,375	25,327	0	35,702
Total bushels	28,005,712	22,386,283	429,811	50,821,806

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1953-56 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Soybeans: Supply and distribution

Item	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Carryover, Oct. 1	10,134	1,345	9,949	3,731
Production	269,169	341,075	373,522	455,869
Total supply 1	279,303	342,420	383,471	459,600
Farm use including seed for season	25,160	24,000	31,000	30,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export or carryover	254,143	318,420	352,471	429,600
Disappearance, October through Dec. 31				
Crushed for oil or processed 2	62,326	65,114	74,651	81,506
Exported	23,614	27,500	34,724	3/36,735
Total	85,940	92,614	109,375	118,241
Balance on Jan. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	168,203	225,806	243,096	311,359

1 Imports negligible. 2 No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1. 3 Data for December estimated.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets					
Atlantic Coast	1,730	2,088	1,824	2,332	2,277
Gulf Coast	1,332	1,082	656	734	1,191
Northwestern and Upper Lake	1,786	1,751	1,593	1,529	1,446
Lower Lake	8,626	8,380	8,932	8,316	7,457
East Central	2,329	2,138	1,952	1,927	1,943
West Central Southwestern & Western	1,127	1,104	1,076	996	956
Total current week	16,930	16,543	16,033	15,834	15,270
Total year ago	22,397	22,594	22,675	22,346	21,595
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets					
Total current week	439	620	566	493	399
Total year ago	403	758	739	711	675
Total North American commercial soybean stocks					
Current week	17,369	17,163	16,599	16,327	15,669
Year ago	22,800	23,352	23,414	23,057	22,270

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Dec. 21	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18
Chicago	382	237	246	466	416
Indianapolis	17	37	10	21	45
Kansas City	59	80	92	90	109
Minneapolis	69	120	91	205	143
Omaha	15	15	9	11	29
Peoria	30	38	64	65	51
Sioux City	4	7	5	2	29
St. Joseph	7	25	13	....	25
St. Louis	29	19	9	48	29
Toledo	....	59	88	115	148
Wichita	55	....	....	....	....
Totals	667	637	627	1,023	1,024
Last year	852	501	670	627	1,003
Total Chicago soybean stocks	7,539	7,361	7,334	7,209	7,205

Commercial stocks of domestic soybeans[1] in store and afloat at principal U. S. markets Revised figures for 1956 (1,000 bu.)

Week ended			Week ended		
January	7	22,675	July	7	11,542
	14	22,346		14	10,633
	21	21,595		21	9,176
	28	22,194		28	6,833
February	4	21,442	August	4	5,763
	11	21,267		11	5,035
	18	21,541		18	4,288
	25	21,958		25	3,127
March	3	22,352	September	1	2,056
	10	22,419		8	1,592
	17	22,425		15	1,493
	24	22,182		22	2,656
	31	22,526		29	7,081
April	7	21,526	October	6	11,442
	14	21,027		13	16,945
	21	19,632		20	19,835
	28	18,661		27	21,171
May	5	18,073	November	3	21,021
	12	16,452		10	20,961
	19	15,801		17	20,118
	26	14,916		24	20,764
June	2	14,573	December	1	20,061
	9	13,400		8	18,344
	16	13,207		15	18,428
	23	13,177		22	16,930
	30	11,936		29	16,550

1 Includes foreign grain on which duty was paid. USDA.

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN COMMODITY FUTURES—

—CATERING TO THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY

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New York, N. Y.
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DID YOU KNOW?

The U. S. soybean crop, for the first time in its history, threatens to exceed the nation's crushing capacity. The Department of Agriculture estimates that a total of 330 million bushels of soybeans may be crushed during this crop year. But to achieve this, all processing plants will have to be in full use every month of the year—something that has never yet happened!

And soybean acreage is still expanding. Last year the U. S. crop was 457 million bushels. This coming year it may be 500 million. And the year after that?

How will such huge crops be processed? The answer is plain. More soybean processing plants will be built.

Soybeans are BIG business!

Your advertisement in the Soybean Digest will reach this tremendous market at low cost. Phone, wire or write:

The Soybean Digest

Hudson, Iowa

Soybeans in store in bond in Canada
(revised figures for 1956, 1,000 bu.)

Week ended			Week ended		
January	4	739	July	4	0
	11	711		11	0
	18	675		18	0
	25	645		31	0
February	1	620	August	8	113
	8	595		15	115
	15	587		22	194
	22	547		29	183
	29	533	September	5	166
March	7	493		12	95
	14	469		19	52
	21	429		26	13
	28	410	October	3	0
April	4	381		10	31
	11	82		17	217
	18	40		24	405
	25	10		31	376
May	2	0	November	7	343
	9	0		14	489
	16	111		21	467
	23	85		28	619
	30	54	December	5	530
June	6	26		12	439
	13	0		19	620
	20	0		26	566
	27	0			

USDA

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for November and December. Reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.)

Factory consumption of vegetable oils, by uses, during November 1956

Item	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and similar oils[1]	Other inedible[2]
Cottonseed, crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....
Cottonseed, refined	13,497	2,738	1,973	.....	(3)	.....	296
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	38	484	.....	2,341
Soybean, refined	36,401	7,604	5,830	.....	7,109	46	7,478
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)	.....	.....	.....	1,805	(3)	498	1,111
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	15,228	21,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soybean	32,003	67,623	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,704	.....	1,514	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes quantities consumed in lubricants, greases, cutting oils, dielectric oils, core oils, brake fluids, and metal working. [2] Quantities consumed in linoleum and animals feeds, are included in the above totals. Data for fats and oils consumed in chemicals and linoleum and oilcloth, which were previously shown separately, are now included in "Other inedible" while quantities consumed in core oils, cutting oils, brake fluids, dielectric oils, and metal working, formerly included in this total, are now classified in "Lubricants and similar oils." [3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Consumption of vegetable foots in fat splitting (1,000 lbs.)

1956			1955	
Nov.	Oct.	Jan.-Nov. Cumulative	Nov.	Jan.-Nov. Cumulative
7,687	6,162	90,978	10,708	107,719

U. S. Census Bureau.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates (dollars per bushel), reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Dec. 15 1955	Nov. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1956	1954 crop	1955 crop	1956 crop
2.11	2.27	2.27	2.95	77	2.22	2.04	2.15

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

See also "Late Reports" on page 29.

SCALPS AND CLEANS UP TO 15,000 BU. PER HOUR

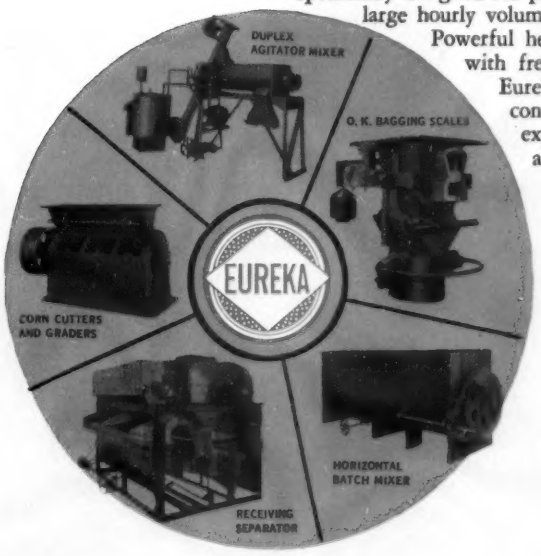
EUREKA (Single Suction)
RECEIVING SCALPER

Tremendous hourly capacity for removing large and small impurities from unclean grain.
11 sizes . . . 1,000 to 15,000 bu. per hour capacities.

Specifically designed for primary cleaning and coarse scalping where speed, safety, and large hourly volume are important.

Powerful head suction removes dust and light impurities. Main screen with free-running holes tails-off large, heavier impurities.

Eureka Receiving Scalper needs no settling chamber or screenings conveyors. Deposits air liftings in dust collector . . . eliminates explosion hazards due to dust. Simple air control and grain flow adjustments at convenient floor level.



For more selective cleaning, two-screen Receiving Scalpers also available in 11 sizes . . . Standard, Armored, or All-Steel construction.

Write for free Catalog 180-B showing complete line of Eureka scalpers and cleaners plus specification and installation diagrams.

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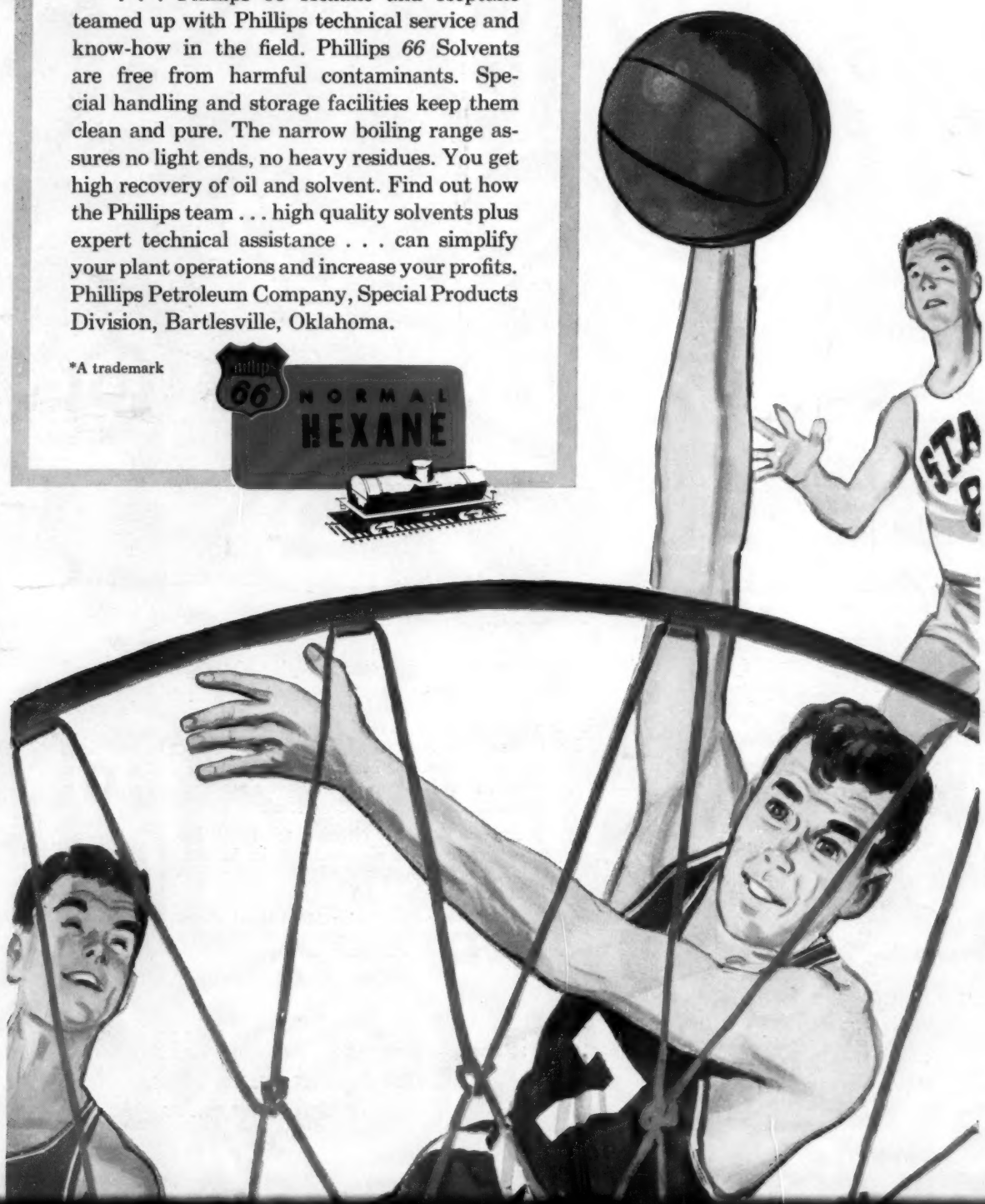
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